The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter-up of a Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1876. NO. 205.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who has ordered to his name or another's, from the Postoffice—whether subscriber or not—is responsible to the publisher for his last payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECOND EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Boom Bill Sent to the Governo'.

Large Number of Bills Passed.

General Appropriation Bill Goes Through

Senator Wood's Speech on Ventilation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 3, 1876.

SENATE.

The Speaker signed the Boom bill without further discussion. A number of House bills were passed.

The Senate met in afternoon session at four o'clock. A large number of House bills were considered and passed upon second reading, among them the following:

Act to repeal the act to regulate fees of assessors and assistant assessors in the county of Crawford.

Supplementary act regulating auctions in Fayettee county.

Act vesting title absolutely in Lizzie J. Lafferty and Matilda C. Varner.

Act repealing the act relating to law library in Cambria county.

Act repealing the act to regulate the election of school directors in sub-districts in the city of Pittsburgh, approved on the 8th day of April, 1872.

Supplementary act for the regulation of the militia of Pennsylvania.

Supplementary act incorporating the City of Meadville.

The Governor nominated the following notaries public: Sylvester Marshall, Pittsburgh; Josiah Thompson, Uniontown.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hays rose to a question of privilege, and asked the House to take up the report of the Boom Investigating Committee and dispose of it.

Mr. Wolfe moved an amendment to the report, so that it should not find Petroff and Lynott guilty of corrupt solicitation, or violation of the bribery section of the Constitution, making it conform to the action of the House on the cases of those members who were only expelled for conduct unbecoming members of the House, and consequently were not rendered ineligible to hold office in the future.

This was agreed to, the report adopted and the committee discharged. This action was immediately followed by a resolution sending the report, together with the testimony, to the Attorney General, with an urgent request that he take also all the means which the Constitution and laws place in his power to punish all parties guilty of corrupt practices in connection with the Boom bill.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 154 to 7, Crawford, Faunce, Kennedy, Marshall, of Philadelphia, Moffat, of Luzerne, Plummer, of Crawford, and Smith, of Chester, voting no.

On motion of Mr. Faunce, the Appropriation Committee was instructed to report the General Appropriation bill to the House to day.

The act allowing Judges of the Supreme Court to transfer counties from one judicial district to another passed finally.

Recess.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The following bills were passed finally on third reading:

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the inauguration of the Governor.

Act in regard to boundary monuments on the line between the State of Pennsylvania and New York.

Supplementary act relating to the settlement of public accounts, authorizing the transfer of accounts from one corporation to another in certain cases.

The act levying a poll tax in lieu of occupation tax elicited considerable discussion. Messrs. Graham, of Allegheny, and Morgan, of Lawrence, spoke in favor of the bill. To remedy some objections, Mr. Graham moved to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment, but the motion was lost and the bill failed for want of the constitutional majority, by a vote of 85 yeas to 52 nays.

A large number of Senate bills were passed upon second reading, mostly of a local character. The following were the most important:

Act requiring statements of banks and banking companies made to the Auditor General to be published.

Act to enable hospitals, schools and charitable institutions generally to purchase, receive, take and hold ground rents for investments.

Further supplementary act defining and providing for the punishment of the offense of unlawfully obtaining the key or means used to open any bank vault, safe or other depository.

Act relating to the use of motive power upon passenger railways.

The Conference Committee finally agreed to-day, and reported the General Appropriation bill, which was passed by a unanimous vote. Adjourned.

The House met in evening session at eight o'clock for the consideration of Senate bills on third reading. The following were passed:

Mr. Long called up the act to enable citizens of the United States to hold and convey title which had been held by aliens or corporations not authorized by law to hold the same.

Act authorizing Councils of cities of the Commonwealth of the third class to fill vacancies in the offices of City Controller and City Treasurer.

Act repealing the act prohibiting horse racing, so far as the same relates to agricultural societies and other incorporated associations.

Act authorizing the Commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth to fix the compensation for light, rent and fuel for election districts in their respective counties.

Act regulating compensation of newspapers for publishing mercantile appraisers' lists.

Act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of the Commonwealth, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation.

Act repealing the act transferring Somerset county from the Western to the Middle district for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The House adjourned at ten.

The Conference Committee on the Ventilation bill cannot agree, so the bill will fail.

Melchor Farner is here, giving general supervision to Allegheny county interests.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 2, 1876.

The Republican Senators held a caucus yesterday, and unanimously agreed to vote against any extension of the session. This had a remarkably good effect on the House, for it immediately prepared to go to work on the Senate bills before it. Quite a number passed to-day, and by hard work on Wednesday and Thursday it may accomplish a good deal.

The joint rules of the two Houses prohibits the transmission of original bills from one House to the other within four days of the final adjournment. This cuts off all House bills not sent to the Senate on or before Monday, May 1. To-day the House passed a resolution to suspend this rule for to-day, but the Senate refused. The House then asked to suspend it in the case of the bill making an appropriation to the Homeopathic Hospital in Pittsburgh. To this the Senate agreed; but when the bill came up in the Senate, it failed for want of a constitutional majority. All House bills, consequently, not acted on finally on May 1st, are dead. They number about fifty, and included in this lot is comprised the bill giving the consent of the State for the use of the Onio river for making experiments in movable dams for the improvement of navigation.

The Governor considered this bill of so much importance that he sent in a special message urging its passage, accompanied with reports from Major Merrill and other officers, showing its necessity. The friends of this bill consequently tie blunder in sending it to the House, in the first place. If it had been sent to the Senate, at first, it would have passed promptly, and there would have been no special difficulty in the way of now getting it through the House.

The friends of lost bills must blame the House for its failure to act on them. It spent a week upon a useless discussion upon the guilt of two members, whom it finally expelled, and the week thus wasted was the most precious of the whole session.

The expulsion of Lynott and Petroff was finally accomplished last night and to-day, and might as well have been done a week ago. No one questioned Lynott's guilt; but Petroff's case was a different one. There was no proof of any corruption on his part, and at most he was guilty of a grave indiscretion for which he should have been severely censured; but he was Republican, and it was necessary to have a Republican victim to offset the case of Lynott. The Democrats of the House, galled by the knowledge of the fact that nearly all the parties implicated in the corruption practices ventilated in the anthracite region. Thus the very evil that we wish to avoid will be brought about by a bill that is assumed to provide for the interest of the working classes.

Mr. Jones—May I interrogate the gentleman?

Mr. Wood—Certainly.

Mr. Jones—I desire to know what is the probable cost of one of these ventilating air holes and machinery?

Mr. Wood—Not less than five thousand dollars. Now, Mr. President, while this bill does make a discrimination in favor of mines employing ten men, I know of single operators in the west who own their own mines, against whom there never has been nor is not now a single cause for complaint. Their miners are among the healthiest and strongest people in the world. They have lived about the same mines for years, occupying the houses of the operators. They are on the most intimate terms with each other; they become attached to their bosses, and the bosses have been just and kind to them, and not a single miner so situated has attached his name to a petition here asking for this bill.

Mr. Jones—I would like to ask the gentleman another question. Do I understand him to say that no accidents occur from noxious gases in these bituminous coal mines? May I also ask him whether or not fifteen hundreds are not really killed and their lives endangered continually by explosion of gases?

Mr. Wood—Mr. President, if the gentleman asks me whether there are not hundreds annually killed in the bituminous mines of this State, I answer him no. If he asks me whether there are any killed in ten hundreds per year in the State, I answer him yes. There are persons killed in this State sewing shirts. There are shoemakers who die in this State from want of proper ventilation of their shops, and from sedentary habits. I am safe in saying that there are ambitious statesmen in this Commonwealth that overdo themselves and die before their time comes. And yet no law to protect the lives of sewing girls, shoemakers and statesmen is asked for, and if such a law existed they would go on dying as they ever have done.

I will not detain this Senate longer. I will say, in conclusion, that there seems to be an agreement among those who represent the operators and miners in regard to this bill. I am assured that it is a compromise bill. Now, this compromise is enough to relieve me from all responsibility, and I shall vote for the bill because it is a compromise bill. Therefore, these remarks of mine are not intended as spoken in behalf of either operators or miners; I am speaking for myself alone. When I say that I am in favor of a ventilation bill, I don't speak to please the miner; when I say that some necessary ventilation bill should be passed by this Legislature to protect the health and life of the miner, I don't say it to please him; and on the other hand, when I say that there are objectionable features in this bill—features that will interfere with private rights, and unnecessarily interfere with them—interfere with rights without doing the miners any good—I am not speaking to please him. I speak for myself alone and myself; speaking as a man who wishes to vote conscientiously upon the bill, and actuated by this spirit, do not insist that the bill is not qualified to do justice to all parties—neither to the miner nor the operator. It is not severe enough to protect the miner in many instances, while in others the mine-operations that care nothing for his life and would sacrifice his health for dollars and cents. I protest that this bill does not give the miner sufficient security; and, on the other hand, I protest that it is an outrage on a class of honest citizens who have invested their all in a coal mine, when I speak for myself when I protest against the objectionable features of this bill, but I shall vote for the bill because the operators are willing to accept it as a compromise.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON arose to a personal explanation. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the telegram published in the New York *World* in regard to $250,000 received by him from the General Government while he was Governor of Indiana, out of the appropriation of $2,500,000 to pay the expenses of transporting and delivering arms, etc., to loyal citizens in States in rebellion. He said:

Mr. President: When the President of the United States, in the spring of 1873, advanced to me $250,000 to enable me to carry forward military operations in the State of Indiana, of this sum I expended $133,302 in the service of the State, and with which I charged the State in my settlements with it, and the remaining $116,698 were not expended. This amount I returned to the Treasury of the United States, as is shown by the following voucher and receipt:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 11, 1865.

SIR—Yours of the 6th inst. inclosing duplicate certificate of deposit issued by the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana, in your favor, No. McDONALD said 6th inst., for $116,698, on account of moneys due and returned to the United States, has been received. I am, very respectfully, FRANCIS CLARKE,

Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

HON. O. P. MORTON, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The $133,362 which I had expended on behalf of the State were paid back to the Government by giving the Government credit for that amount upon advances which had been made to the State for the conduct of the war, which advances were duly audited by the Treasury Department and allowed as just and valid claims against the Government of the United States. This settlement and final adjustment of the whole sum of $250,000 are shown by the following voucher and quietus from the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
November 8, 1865.

SIR—The charge of $250,000 on the books of this office on account of supplying arms to loyal citizens in the revolted States, less this day been closed on the books of this office, to wit: By deposit by you of $116,968 and a transfer of $133,302 of funds from the books of the Third Auditor's office to your credit on the books of this office.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. SIMS, Second Auditor.

His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana.

From these vouchers it will appear that the whole sum of $250,000 was accounted for and repaid to the General Government. It will be proper in this connection to state the circumstances under which the $250,000 were advanced to me by the President, and the use made of it, to show that it was not misapplied. At the October election in 1862, in Indiana, the Democrats carried the State by a majority of over 100,000, electing a large majority in each branch of the Legislature and their candidates for State officers. The Democrats had the Legislature, all the State officers and the judges of the Supreme Court, and possessed the whole power in the State government except the Executive. When the Legislature assembled in the first week in January, 1863, its conduct was characterized by the most intense hostility to the Administration and to the prosecution of the war. I sent my message to the House on the second day of the session. It was duly received, read and printed it in the usual way. The House refused to receive it, and directed the Clerk to return it to me, and on the next day adopted a resolution approving the message of Governor Seymour, of New York. The revolutionary policy thus inaugurated was pushed with increased vigor and open disregard of constitutional obligations. The time was chiefly consumed by the introduction of disloyal resolutions, the utterances of factious and treasonable sentiments intended to excite the people against the Government and destroy its power to suppress the rebellion. On the 17th of February a bill was introduced into the House, which was intended to strip me as Governor of all military power in the State. It provided that all arms should be placed in the custody of the Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary and Attorney General of the State, to be kept, issued or disposed of only by them. It deprived the Governor of all power to call out the militia for any purpose whatever. It provided that all officers of the militia should be appointed and commissioned by these four State officers, and not by the Governor as required by the Constitution of the State. It provided for the repeal of the existing militia law, the dissolution of all brigades, regiments and companies formed under that law, the surrender of their arms into the hands of agents to be appointed by the four State officers, and rendered them all and void all outstanding commissions. In short, this bill transferred to the four State officers the military power which was vested in the Governor by the Constitution, was revolutionary and unconstitutional in every feature, and intended for disloyal purposes. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time by a strict party vote.

The legislative history of this bill could not be better given than in the language employed by Union members of the Legislature in their address to the people of the State, as follows: The military bill had come from a midnight caucus to the House, had been printed and forced to its engrossment without the change of a word or letter; all amendments and substitutes had been voted down, all references to committees had been refused, although every other bill of a public character had gone to a second reading had been referred to some committee, the previous question had been sustained, the gag applied and all debate cut off, and the bill starve out all those laborers who are engaged in such mines. These small dealers will be forced to sell to corporations, and large monopolies will assume the control of the bituminous coal trade, as they have already in the anthracite region. Thus the very evil that we wish to avoid will be brought about by a bill that is assumed to provide for the interest of the working classes.

Mr. Jones—May I interrogate the gentleman?

Mr. Wood—Certainly.

Mr. Jones—I desire to know what is the probable cost of one of these ventilating air holes and machinery?

Mr. Wood—Not less than five thousand dollars. Now, Mr. President, while this bill does make a discrimination in favor of mines employing ten men, I know of single operators in the west who own their own mines, against whom there never has been nor is not now a single cause for complaint. Their miners are among the healthiest and strongest people in the world. They have lived about the same mines for years, occupying the houses of the operators. They are on the most intimate terms with each other; they become attached to their bosses, and the bosses have been just and kind to them, and not a single miner so situated has attached his name to a petition here asking for this bill.

Mr. Jones—I would like to ask the gentleman another question. Do I understand him to say that no accidents occur from noxious gases in these bituminous coal mines? May I also ask him whether or not fifteen hundreds are not really killed and their lives endangered continually by explosion of gases?

Mr. Wood—Mr. President, if the gentleman asks me whether there are not hundreds annually killed in the bituminous mines of this State, I answer him no. If he asks me whether there are any killed in ten hundreds per year in the State, I answer him yes. There are persons killed in this State sewing shirts. There are shoemakers who die in this State from want of proper ventilation of their shops, and from sedentary habits. I am safe in saying that there are ambitious statesmen in this Commonwealth that overdo themselves and die before their time comes. And yet no law to protect the lives of sewing girls, shoemakers and statesmen is asked for, and if such a law existed they would go on dying as they ever have done.

I will not detain this Senate longer. I will say, in conclusion, that there seems to be an agreement among those who represent the operators and miners in regard to this bill. I am assured that it is a compromise bill. Now, this compromise is enough to relieve me from all responsibility, and I shall vote for the bill because it is a compromise bill. Therefore, these remarks of mine are not intended as spoken in behalf of either operators or miners; I am speaking for myself alone. When I say that I am in favor of a ventilation bill, I don't speak to please the miner; when I say that some necessary ventilation bill should be passed by this Legislature to protect the health and life of the miner, I don't say it to please him; and on the other hand, when I say that there are objectionable features in this bill—features that will interfere with private rights, and unnecessarily interfere with them—interfere with rights without doing the miners any good—I am not speaking to please him. I speak for myself alone and myself; speaking as a man who wishes to vote conscientiously upon the bill, and actuated by this spirit, do not insist that the bill is not qualified to do justice to all parties—neither to the miner nor the operator. It is not severe enough to protect the miner in many instances, while in others the mine-operations that care nothing for his life and would sacrifice his health for dollars and cents. I protest that this bill does not give the miner sufficient security; and, on the other hand, I protest that it is an outrage on a class of honest citizens who have invested their all in a coal mine, when I speak for myself when I protest against the objectionable features of this bill, but I shall vote for the bill because the operators are willing to accept it as a compromise.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON arose to a personal explanation. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the telegram published in the New York *World* in regard to $250,000 received by him from the General Government while he was Governor of Indiana, out of the appropriation of $2,500,000 to pay the expenses of transporting and delivering arms, etc., to loyal citizens in States in rebellion. He said:

Mr. President: When the President of the United States, in the spring of 1873, advanced to me $250,000 to enable me to carry forward military operations in the State of Indiana, of this sum I expended $133,302 in the service of the State, and with which I charged the State in my settlements with it, and the remaining $116,698 were not expended. This amount I returned to the Treasury of the United States, as is shown by the following voucher and receipt:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 11, 1865.

SIR—Yours of the 6th inst. inclosing duplicate certificate of deposit issued by the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana, in your favor, No. McDONALD said 6th inst., for $116,698, on account of moneys due and returned to the United States, has been received. I am, very respectfully, FRANCIS CLARKE,

Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

HON. O. P. MORTON, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The $133,362 which I had expended on behalf of the State were paid back to the Government by giving the Government credit for that amount upon advances which had been made to the State for the conduct of the war, which advances were duly audited by the Treasury Department and allowed as just and valid claims against the Government of the United States. This settlement and final adjustment of the whole sum of $250,000 are shown by the following voucher and quietus from the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
November 8, 1865.

SIR—The charge of $250,000 on the books of this office on account of supplying arms to loyal citizens in the revolted States, less this day been closed on the books of this office, to wit: By deposit by you of $116,968 and a transfer of $133,302 of funds from the books of the Third Auditor's office to your credit on the books of this office.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. SIMS, Second Auditor.

His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana.

From these vouchers it will appear that the whole sum of $250,000 was accounted for and repaid to the General Government. It will be proper in this connection to state the circumstances under which the $250,000 were advanced to me by the President, and the use made of it, to show that it was not misapplied. At the October election in 1862, in Indiana, the Democrats carried the State by a majority of over 100,000, electing a large majority in each branch of the Legislature and their candidates for State officers. The Democrats had the Legislature, all the State officers and the judges of the Supreme Court, and possessed the whole power in the State government except the Executive. When the Legislature assembled in the first week in January, 1863, its conduct was characterized by the most intense hostility to the Administration and to the prosecution of the war. I sent my message to the House on the second day of the session. It was duly received, read and printed it in the usual way. The House refused to receive it, and directed the Clerk to return it to me, and on the next day adopted a resolution approving the message of Governor Seymour, of New York. The revolutionary policy thus inaugurated was pushed with increased vigor and open disregard of constitutional obligations. The time was chiefly consumed by the introduction of disloyal resolutions, the utterances of factious and treasonable sentiments intended to excite the people against the Government and destroy its power to suppress the rebellion. On the 17th of February a bill was introduced into the House, which was intended to strip me as Governor of all military power in the State. It provided that all arms should be placed in the custody of the Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary and Attorney General of the State, to be kept, issued or disposed of only by them. It deprived the Governor of all power to call out the militia for any purpose whatever. It provided that all officers of the militia should be appointed and commissioned by these four State officers, and not by the Governor as required by the Constitution of the State. It provided for the repeal of the existing militia law, the dissolution of all brigades, regiments and companies formed under that law, the surrender of their arms into the hands of agents to be appointed by the four State officers, and rendered them all and void all outstanding commissions. In short, this bill transferred to the four State officers the military power which was vested in the Governor by the Constitution, was revolutionary and unconstitutional in every feature, and intended for disloyal purposes. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time by a strict party vote.

The legislative history of this bill could not be better given than in the language employed by Union members of the Legislature in their address to the people of the State, as follows: The military bill had come from a midnight caucus to the House, had been printed and forced to its engrossment without the change of a word or letter; all amendments and substitutes had been voted down, all references to committees had been refused, although every other bill of a public character had gone to a second reading had been referred to some committee, the previous question had been sustained, the gag applied and all debate cut off, and the bill starve out all those laborers who are engaged in such mines. These small dealers will be forced to sell to corporations, and large monopolies will assume the control of the bituminous coal trade, as they have already in the anthracite region. Thus the very evil that we wish to avoid will be brought about by a bill that is assumed to provide for the interest of the working classes.

Mr. Jones—May I interrogate the gentleman?

Mr. Wood—Certainly.

Mr. Jones—I desire to know what is the probable cost of one of these ventilating air holes and machinery?

Mr. Wood—Not less than five thousand dollars. Now, Mr. President, while this bill does make a discrimination in favor of mines employing ten men, I know of single operators in the west who own their own mines, against whom there never has been nor is not now a single cause for complaint. Their miners are among the healthiest and strongest people in the world. They have lived about the same mines for years, occupying the houses of the operators. They are on the most intimate terms with each other; they become attached to their bosses, and the bosses have been just and kind to them, and not a single miner so situated has attached his name to a petition here asking for this bill.

Mr. Jones—I would like to ask the gentleman another question. Do I understand him to say that no accidents occur from noxious gases in these bituminous coal mines? May I also ask him whether or not fifteen hundreds are not really killed and their lives endangered continually by explosion of gases?

Mr. Wood—Mr. President, if the gentleman asks me whether there are not hundreds annually killed in the bituminous mines of this State, I answer him no. If he asks me whether there are any killed in ten hundreds per year in the State, I answer him yes. There are persons killed in this State sewing shirts. There are shoemakers who die in this State from want of proper ventilation of their shops, and from sedentary habits. I am safe in saying that there are ambitious statesmen in this Commonwealth that overdo themselves and die before their time comes. And yet no law to protect the lives of sewing girls, shoemakers and statesmen is asked for, and if such a law existed they would go on dying as they ever have done.

I will not detain this Senate longer. I will say, in conclusion, that there seems to be an agreement among those who represent the operators and miners in regard to this bill. I am assured that it is a compromise bill. Now, this compromise is enough to relieve me from all responsibility, and I shall vote for the bill because it is a compromise bill. Therefore, these remarks of mine are not intended as spoken in behalf of either operators or miners; I am speaking for myself alone. When I say that I am in favor of a ventilation bill, I don't speak to please the miner; when I say that some necessary ventilation bill should be passed by this Legislature to protect the health and life of the miner, I don't say it to please him; and on the other hand, when I say that there are objectionable features in this bill—features that will interfere with private rights, and unnecessarily interfere with them—interfere with rights without doing the miners any good—I am not speaking to please him. I speak for myself alone and myself; speaking as a man who wishes to vote conscientiously upon the bill, and actuated by this spirit, do not insist that the bill is not qualified to do justice to all parties—neither to the miner nor the operator. It is not severe enough to protect the miner in many instances, while in others the mine-operations that care nothing for his life and would sacrifice his health for dollars and cents. I protest that this bill does not give the miner sufficient security; and, on the other hand, I protest that it is an outrage on a class of honest citizens who have invested their all in a coal mine, when I speak for myself when I protest against the objectionable features of this bill, but I shall vote for the bill because the operators are willing to accept it as a compromise.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON arose to a personal explanation. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the telegram published in the New York *World* in regard to $250,000 received by him from the General Government while he was Governor of Indiana, out of the appropriation of $2,500,000 to pay the expenses of transporting and delivering arms, etc., to loyal citizens in States in rebellion. He said:

Mr. President: When the President of the United States, in the spring of 1873, advanced to me $250,000 to enable me to carry forward military operations in the State of Indiana, of this sum I expended $133,302 in the service of the State, and with which I charged the State in my settlements with it, and the remaining $116,698 were not expended. This amount I returned to the Treasury of the United States, as is shown by the following voucher and receipt:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 11, 1865.

SIR—Yours of the 6th inst. inclosing duplicate certificate of deposit issued by the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana, in your favor, No. McDONALD said 6th inst., for $116,698, on account of moneys due and returned to the United States, has been received. I am, very respectfully, FRANCIS CLARKE,

Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

HON. O. P. MORTON, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The $133,362 which I had expended on behalf of the State were paid back to the Government by giving the Government credit for that amount upon advances which had been made to the State for the conduct of the war, which advances were duly audited by the Treasury Department and allowed as just and valid claims against the Government of the United States. This settlement and final adjustment of the whole sum of $250,000 are shown by the following voucher and quietus from the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
November 8, 1865.

SIR—The charge of $250,000 on the books of this office on account of supplying arms to loyal citizens in the revolted States, less this day been closed on the books of this office, to wit: By deposit by you of $116,968 and a transfer of $133,302 of funds from the books of the Third Auditor's office to your credit on the books of this office.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. SIMS, Second Auditor.

His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana.

From these vouchers it will appear that the whole sum of $250,000 was accounted for and repaid to the General Government. It will be proper in this connection to state the circumstances under which the $250,000 were advanced to me by the President, and the use made of it, to show that it was not misapplied. At the October election in 1862, in Indiana, the Democrats carried the State by a majority of over 100,000, electing a large majority in each branch of the Legislature and their candidates for State officers. The Democrats had the Legislature, all the State officers and the judges of the Supreme Court, and possessed the whole power in the State government except the Executive. When the Legislature assembled in the first week in January, 1863, its conduct was characterized by the most intense hostility to the Administration and to the prosecution of the war. I sent my message to the House on the second day of the session. It was duly received, read and printed it in the usual way. The House refused to receive it, and directed the Clerk to return it to me, and on the next day adopted a resolution approving the message of Governor Seymour, of New York. The revolutionary policy thus inaugurated was pushed with increased vigor and open disregard of constitutional obligations. The time was chiefly consumed by the introduction of disloyal resolutions, the utterances of factious and treasonable sentiments intended to excite the people against the Government and destroy its power to suppress the rebellion. On the 17th of February a bill was introduced into the House, which was intended to strip me as Governor of all military power in the State. It provided that all arms should be placed in the custody of the Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary and Attorney General of the State, to be kept, issued or disposed of only by them. It deprived the Governor of all power to call out the militia for any purpose whatever. It provided that all officers of the militia should be appointed and commissioned by these four State officers, and not by the Governor as required by the Constitution of the State. It provided for the repeal of the existing militia law, the dissolution of all brigades, regiments and companies formed under that law, the surrender of their arms into the hands of agents to be appointed by the four State officers, and rendered them all and void all outstanding commissions. In short, this bill transferred to the four State officers the military power which was vested in the Governor by the Constitution, was revolutionary and unconstitutional in every feature, and intended for disloyal purposes. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time by a strict party vote.

The legislative history of this bill could not be better given than in the language employed by Union members of the Legislature in their address to the people of the State, as follows: The military bill had come from a midnight caucus to the House, had been printed and forced to its engrossment without the change of a word or letter; all amendments and substitutes had been voted down, all references to committees had been refused, although every other bill of a public character had gone to a second reading had been referred to some committee, the previous question had been sustained, the gag applied and all debate cut off, and the bill starve out all those laborers who are engaged in such mines. These small dealers will be forced to sell to corporations, and large monopolies will assume the control of the bituminous coal trade, as

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION—WINSLOW NOT YET RELEASED.

LONDON, May 3.—The Government will be questioned in the House of Commons to-night if the United States has protested against the action taken in the Winslow case; if its demands are in harmony with the existing treaties, and what course the Attorney General will advise in the premises.

Application for the release of Winslow made to-day was resisted by the officers of the Crown and denied. Winslow will be held ten days longer, awaiting a reply from Washington to the latest English note. The application for release will be renewed on the 13th.

THIS MORNING'S DATES.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Times'* Madrid dispatch says the amendment to the Constitution rejected by Congress yesterday by a vote of 226 to 39, was that in favor of religious unity, which was supported by Senor Alvarez.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says that the Austrian Government has forbidden the transmission of telegrams concerning the concentration of troops in Croatia and Dalmatia.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency reports that Nicsic has been reoccupied for only three weeks. The insurgents prevented Mukhtar Pasha from completing the work.

ANOTHER ROW OVER THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.

LONDON, May 3.—The Press Association reports the following: We understand that in consequence of the dissatisfaction caused by the proclamation giving effect to the Royal Titles act, and which does not limit the use of the title of empress strictly to India, Sir Henry James will give notice in the House to-morrow that he will move a resolution equivalent to a vote of censure to the effect that the proclamation does not fulfil the pledges given by the Government during the debate on the Royal Titles bill, and therefore the vote on the bill was taken under a misconception. The Marquis of Hartington will ask Disraeli for an opportunity to discuss the above motion.

Egypt.

KHEDIVE'S PROPERTY LIABLE TO EXECUTION.

ALEXANDRIA, May 3.—The Daira property, the Khedive's private estate, has been adjudged liable to execution.

Revers Wilson returns to England, owing to the acceptance, by Egypt, of the French finance scheme.

Spain.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION DEBATED.

MADRID, May 3.—In Congress to-day the debate on the new Constitution was continued. Senor Alvarez opposed the toleration clause, and declared the Monarchy was lost if religious unity was not maintained. Senor Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, in reply, pointed out that Spain possesses colonies in America, Africa and Asia, and had relations with the whole world, and that in every country in Europe State good custom and a good trade established. He said Spain was willing to grant religious liberty. For further information, at the mill, or by letter to the proprietor, OLIVER TRAMBLAY Postoffice Box 969 Richmond, Indiana.

RESIGNATIONS.

HENDAYE, May 3.—The two Guipuzcoa delegates and the civil Governor of San Sebastian have resigned, on account of their opinions concerning the Fueros.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

MADRID, May 3.—Congress to-day, by a vote of 226 to 39, rejected the amendment proposed by the Moderados against the religious toleration clause of the Constitution.

France.

JOURNALIST IMPRISONED—LETTER FROM M. ROUHER.

PARIS, May 3.—The manager of the *Droits De L'Homme* (newspaper) has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of $600 for publishing a speech delivered by Dr. Robinet at the amnesty meeting April 21st.

M. Rouher has addressed a letter to the electors of Ajaccio, thanking them for their support. He says that the Empire Imperial, having already protected his rights for the culpable attack by letter which was published before the first election, will not interfere in the coming election, but will merely treat Prince Jerome Napoleon, should he again accept the candidacy, with indifference and forgetfulness.

Marine News.

LARNE, May 3.—The steamship State of Pennsylvania, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—The steamship Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, increasing cloudiness and possibly occasional rains, followed by rising barometer and colder, northerly winds.

The steamer W. A. Scholten, from Rotterdam, arrived at New York yesterday.

Base ball record: Indianapolis—Chicagos 17, Capitol Citys 1. Louisville—Louisvilles 11, St. Louis 0.

A fire at Pioche, Nevada, yesterday morning, burned about twenty buildings, mostly dwellings. Loss not stated.

The Williamette Woolen Mills at Salem, Oregon, were burned yesterday morning. Loss $150,000; insured for $67,000.

It was ascertainen yesterday that no one was killed outright in the riot of Tuesday night, in Indianapolis. Two or three are probably fatally injured. A number of arrests have been made of the leaders of the mob.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Press Association was held in Chicago yesterday. J. P. Traynor, of the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, was elected President. The usual complimentary resolutions were passed, and after a most harmonious session the meeting adjourned.

In view of the large supply of corn in New York city awaiting transportation to Europe, the steamship companies have doubled their charges for freight. They know that the New York Central road has agreed with the owners of this grain to transport it to Liverpool, and they have the road in their power.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty treet. The largest warehouse in the city.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of the parties finding gold dollars n the Gold Soap will soon be published

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—HOTEL—A GOOD BRICK Hotel and Furniture, modern improvements, in some enterprising city or town. Address E. WOLFMAN, Corry, Erie county, Pa.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY THREE good Men, to sell in the city a new Cooking Utensil. Sells at sight. Every family will buy it. Price $1 50. Inquire at Room No. 3, 107½ Fifth street.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF ANY of the friends of Leonard A. Stanley, lately deceased, formerly of Pittsburgh. For particulars, A. K. CLARKE, Deer Trail, K. P. R. R., Colorado.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, ACTIVE Business Man, with $25,000, to take charge of office and financial affairs in a prosperous manufacturing concern in Eastern Ohio. Business will bear strictest investigation. Additional capital for extension of business. None but responsible need apply. Address MANAGER, this office.

WANTED—PLACES FOR FIFTEEN Farm Hands and Gardeners. 4 married Germans want places on Farms or Gardens; 6 want places in Private Grove and Garden (market and flowers); all have best of reference. A Wet Nurse is wanted. Also, Girls to do housework, with satisfactory references; wanted as Cooks, House Girls, Chambermaid, Dining-room Nurses, Sewing and Laundry Women. Families can secure help at a few hours' notice, and can change as often as they wish from one to another. Girls with reference can secure places. Call at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 6 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—

Money to loan in large and small amounts on City or Allegheny County property.

THOS. K. PETTY,
158 Fourth avenue, near Grant street.

NOTICES.

☞ CENTENNIAL LODGING ROOMS.

Accommodation for Gentlemen Lodgers in newly fitted up Private Rooms. Apply at

A. LUTZ'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Tths 121 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ FIFTH AVENUE BANK, OF PITTSBURGH.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Rooms

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876.

THE atmosphere of the United States Senate, yesterday, was poisonously foul. Senator MORTON aired the record of the Indiana Democracy.

THE United States District Court of Virginia has just decided that a deed of trust not recorded within two months before bankruptcy, though actually made before, is voidable under the Bankrupt law.

SOMEBODY has made a new discovery to the effect that light transmitted through blue glass destroys disease and promotes health. The editorial rooms of the *Post* should be roofed in with a circular dome.

THE Mobile *Register* bitterly denounces that part of the Indiana Democratic State platform which opposes the payment of the rebel debt. Our contemporary should keep cool. The resolution in question was simply a bit of high-sounding but insincere buncombe.

IT BEGINS to look somewhat as though the man who said he could not honorably accept a Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and ten minutes later did accept, were the true leader of the Democratic party. HORATIO SEYMOUR is "declining" again.

A FISHY story has been started in Washington to the effect that CONKLING and HAYES have formed an alliance whereby, in the event of failure to receive the nomination at Cincinnati, CONKLING'S strength in the convention will be transferred to HAYES, the understanding being that should the latter be elected President he would make the former Secretary of State.

THE *Post's* $10,000 libel suit has been postponed until September, owing to the illness of one of the counsel. That paper has had considerable sympathy, owing to its hard experience under the libel law, but it does not seem to profit by its lessons. Recent utterances in its columns prove that even heavy verdicts are not adequate to teach it common decency, in dealing with the reputation of others.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, and the lawless partisans who follow his ragged political fortunes, learned on Tuesday, by the ignominious defeat of their infamous device to set at nought the real wish and will of the people of the municipality of Indianapolis, that the time for Democratic gerrymandering to override the will of a majority has gone by, and that they who resort to it are doomed.

RECORDER HACKETT, of New York, laid down the true principle, when, in his charge to the Grand Jury on Monday, he said, in calling attention to crime among the rich and educated classes:

"An example should be made of intelligent criminals, and it was better to allow a score of ignorant to escape than to permit one prosperous person, the swindler of the embezzler, the commercial swindler and, above all, the fraudulent trustee."

Two of the main questions to be decided by the General Conference of the Methodist Church, now in session at Baltimore, are the extension of lay delegation to the Annual as well as the General Conference, and the modification of the Presiding Eldership. The New England delegates press for making that office elective, and fewer men in it. The presiding elders are now appointed by the bishops, and their districts average about twenty five churches and pastors. A fine tone of health, hope and vigor pervades the conference throughout.

IN AN article on "Prison Management," the New York *Times* pays the following merited testimony to the successful financial and moral management of the Allegheny county Workhouse:

"Another prison might be profitably studied also, carried on by Mr. Henry Cordier, at Allegheny city, Pa. This is unfortunately situated for profitable labor, as the average term of commitment among 2,000 prisoners is only three months. Yet, till this year, this Workhouse and prison has not only supported itself and paid annually for permanent improvements, but has turned over to the county some $15,000 per annum."

AS MATTERS now stand in the Twenty-fifth Congressional district, it seems that the counties of Clarion, Indiana and Armstrong will present candidates for Congress to the nominating conventions from their respective counties, whilst Jefferson and Forest will not. Indiana will present General HARRY WHITE, who will also undoubtedly have the support of Jefferson and Forest, and the prospects are therefore that he will be nominated on first ballot and perhaps by a unanimous vote. It is said that Jefferson county is nearly unanimous in asking his nomination, and that his warmest supporters in this campaign are those who opposed him before. Republicans in that county do not feel like being again represented in the rebel portion of Congress.

THE COMMERCIAL'S party having failed to pass the Force bill, under which the President was to have been able to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* when, and wherever he saw fit, now turns round and howls about the liberty of the citizen."—*Post.*

The law in the case of KILBOURNE is perfectly plain. A contumacious witness before either House of Congress is declared by the law to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the House is commanded by the law to turn him over to the courts for trial. The moment KILBOURNE was indicted and a warrant for his arrest issued he passed under the expressed provision of the law from the jurisdiction of the House to that of the Judiciary Department of the Government as represented in the courts of the District. It makes no difference whether the House did this acting in ignorance of the law or in contempt of it. The fact shows that in the interest of the party it violated the law of the land and held it at defiance for weeks. The *Post* itself, not long ago, agreed with us that the action of the House in his case was an "outrage," but it has heard the crack of the rebel whip, and now shivers to its marrow for fear lest it should offend its old party masters.

CONGRESS has now been in session five months. Up to last Saturday there had been 3,272 bills introduced in the House, against less than 800 in the Senate, but there has nevertheless been much more legislative work accomplished by the Senate than by the House. It has been the constant practice of Republicans for several years to prepare and pass the most important and necessary appropriation bills early in the session. At this time of the year, four years ago, nearly all the important bills had been passed, and there was talk of adjournment by the middle of May. There was actual adjournment the first of June, with nothing of moment left undone that ought to have been done. This year, it is evident that adjournment will not take place before the first of August, if so soon. And when Congress does adjourn, it will only (so far as the House is concerned, at least), have done the work heretofore done in much less time, and done it ill instead of well. The public service will be found to have suffered; the economy will have turned out to be bogus, the difference between statesmanship and partisan bungling will be plainly apparent to the naked eye, and the general verdict of the people will be that it is by all odds the most inefficient, stupid, partisan and unpatriotic legislative body of which our political annals give any account.

REMARKING on the chronic distaste shown by the working classes of London to water as a beverage, the *Sanitary Record* states that recently, at an adult school, when the pupils were asked what water was for, one answer was "to give to horses," and another "to slack lime with." The application of water to quench the thirst of human beings did not seem to be known to the rising youth educated at the school in question. Much of this dislike is doubtless to be attributed to the bad quality of the fluid supplied under the name of water to the poorer classes of that city, and the additional impurities it absorbs from the unwholesome methods of storage in waterbutts and defective cisterns. In connection with this subject, the fact that two millions sterling have just been added to the yearly expenditures of the British Government in a time of profound peace, suggests very serious thoughts to the journals of that country in relation to the position of the great liquor system. The mercantile and manufacturing classes are suffering grievously, and the masses of workmen are incessantly called upon to meet reductions in their wages because of the universal and persistent depression of trade. It is no longer possible to conceal the truth that the spending of millions in drink is the chief cause of this commercial depression, while it is also a source of imperial revenue nearly equalling all other sources put together. There is a great difficulty to be met, here. A leading London journal says:

"That which makes the early ruin of our trade certain, if it is not brought down, is the greatest source of national income. Men are not generally prepared as yet to look this matter in the face, but they will not be very much longer allowed to turn away from it. Of the seventy-eight millions now deemed necessary to met Government expenditure, not far from forty millions come directly and indirectly from that very liquor traffic which is rendering prosperous trade impossible to Great Britain and Ireland. No human power or skill can avert the issue of reckless extravagance, such as throws away at the rate of ten shillings a week for every five persons of the working millions on liquor. But that issue is the gradual drying up of the very stream of wealth from which alone comes anything worth having in this world."

THE report that General CUSTER has been ordered to join his regiment and assigned to duty in accordance with his lineal rank instead of his brevet rank, turns out not to be true, and we are sorry for it. He has done no duty, except as a general officer, since he left his regiment as a line officer early in the war, and it is high time he were brought down to bedrock. He went to Washington to testify before CLYMER'S committee, at his own request, to bolster up the many camp rumors affecting President GRANT and others which had found in him a fitting sluiceway to the sensational press, but he knew nothing on his arrival except hearsay, which would not receive the slightest credence in any respectable court. It appears to be conclusive, however, that he is himself a contemptible retailer of camp stories through the newspapers, in violation of his honor and oath as an officer, a braggart who tamely submits to have the word liar burned into his forehead, and who debauches the young officers of his command at the gaming table. General MERRILL, an officer infinitely his superior in character, ability and value of service, has written a letter to the New York *Times* concerning the cowardly attack of CUSTER on himself, in which he says:

"The records on file at the War Department show the following facts: That some six years ago the slander was covertly, under seal of confidence and with the cowardly purpose that it should do its mischief unknown to me, put in circulation at Fort Leavenworth when I was not there by General G. A. Custer; that knowledge of it did by a lucky chance come to me within a few weeks after; that I immediately demanded an official investigation, which was refused on the ground that the author of the vile tale had placed nothing on official record; that I at once renewed my demand for investigation, demanding it strongly as a legal right, and was met by a second refusal; that so soon thereafter as a sudden change of station permitted, I demanded through the proper authority that General Custer should not any longer be allowed to balk an inquiry by working in the dark, but should be compelled to make or a matter of such official record as would elicit the objection made to instituting an investigation; that thereupon, and after much delay, instead of the official action demanded, he wrote me a private and pretendedly friendly letter, in which he ignored all notice of my demands for investigation, though well knowing them and the reason for refusal, and sympathizingly repeated the story as if he were now for the first time to hear it, and felt it my duty that I should have notice of it first of all; that finally, after eight months of effort, he was driven to take the course which, in a man of honorable instincts, would from the first have needed no finger post; that then when the person (a dismissed officer of the army) whom he at last gave as his authority, was officially investigated in regard to it, he first evaded and wholly shirked out of willingness to father the slander or responsibility to establish it as fact. That then, with the indorsement of the General of the army which demonstrated his disbelief of the possible truth of the story, the papers were put on file in the War Department, where for six years they have furnished such damning comment as is above noted on the honor and sense of right of an officer of the army who would by such means attempt to destroy the good name of a fellow-officer."

A COMPARISON of the recently published annual report of the American Silk Association for last year with that of 1874, to which we lately made brief reference, shows results surpassing all precedent in this country. Everywhere there is evidence of growth, as the following tabular exhibit will show:

	1874.	1875.
Operatives employed.....	14,429	18,967
Capital invested.....	$ 4,407,319	$ 6,330,936
Value of products.....	14,708,188	12,913,858
	20,000,000	27,150,011

The number of manufactories in the last twelve months has increased from 180 to 213, with a tendency to concentrate the interest chiefly in the States of New York and New Jersey. The number of silk firms and manufacturing companies in New York is now seventy-six, against seventy a year ago, and in New Jersey there are now fifty-seven compared with forty-two in that State one year previous. Connecticut has thirty, or twenty-four altogether, which is the same number set down for our own Commonwealth. As regards the value of productions New Jersey takes the lead of all, the total being $11,064,185, against less than $6,000,000 for either New York or Connecticut. Paterson manifests an extraordinary degree of enterprise in this branch of industry, the manufacture of many description of goods at that point having more than doubled within a year. A most marked feature of the increased activity in the silk trade there has been the immigration of a number of so-called master silk weavers from France and England, who in many instances have brought their looms with them. They carry on the weaving at their homes, and as business increases employ journeymen, who in turn will become master weavers and loom owners, and thus build up a valuable, though independent auxiliary to the great factories. The total silk product for the past year, estimated in pounds, is 1,135,782, against 877,940 pounds for the year immediately preceding. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"On all sides there is progress, and it is claimed with apparently good reason that in reality our domestic silks are much better and cheaper than those offered for sale. It is illustrated by the fact that quite large quantities of American machine twists and sewing silks annually find a market in the British North American provinces. It is asserted, moreover, that the Centennial Exhibition, soon to open, will undoubtedly astonish the country in the display of home productions in silk goods, and the quantity of goods, the quality and designs, and the perfection of manufacture and coloring, will be surprising to most of the visitors."

WE HAVE heretofore spoken of the criminal recklessness with which most of the Democratic investigations at Washington are conducted, showing how the country is flooded with scandals and hearsay which no court of justice, under any circumstances, would ever receive, and how this false, foul and malignant stuff by the car load goes over the land as "evidence." The latest instance of this lawless partisanship is afforded by CLYMER'S committee, which on Monday summoned from Baltimore a man named LEWIS D. HARRISON. Some one had told CLYMER that he could "squeal" and would if he was manipulated properly. On Tuesday he was in the committee room. The members went at him as if he knew all about the Fort Sill tradership. He was amazed. He didn't even know where Fort Sill was. The committee looked at each other mysteriously, sent him away and paid him cash. This is the second witness from Baltimore who has been summoned to testify about matters of which he knew absolutely nothing. It is estimated that the total cost of these "investigations"—witnesses, printing, etc.—will be some two million dollars; while, upon careful examination of all the "testimony" it is found that all of it which can justly be called evidence would be dear, at the rates allowed by law for evidence, at $10,000. The difference, $1,990,000, should be paid by the "investigators" themselves, because of its palpable extravagance and the utter disregard of all the rules of the common law of the land on the subjects of witnesses and evidence.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Coolbaugh, who was on General McPherson's staff during the war, is now in the Arkansas Penitentiary under a sentence of fifteen years for stealing a letter from the mail.

The Abbe Vilenue has been chosen by Quebec as its representative at the Centennial Exhibition. Previous to entering holy orders he was distinguished for his thorough acquaintance with trade and industrial interests.

A Southern paper reports that M. E. T. Fitch, said to be son of the Treasurer of Yale College, murdered his wife at Tuskaloosa, Ala., April 25th. Young Fitch had been drinking hard for some years, and has suffered several times from *delirium tremens*, but at the time of the murder he was perfectly sober. His wife was a Southern woman.

More weddings in high life. One of the Fiji cannibals that Barnum imported four years ago is to be married shortly to a young German girl, whose father keeps a cigar shop in New York. He is a good-looking fellow of twenty-five, with European features and a light yellow complexion. His name is Kina boo-yac. He speaks English, and has become Americanized.

The will of the late Miss Charlotte Cushman, which is, after some delay, made public, proves to contain nothing of great public interest. She has left her entire property, after payment of certain sums to personal friends for the purchase of souvenirs, in trust to those personal friends, subject to annuities to several relatives and dependants. The chief part of the income of the estate, however, is to go to her nephew and adopted son, Edwin C. Cushman. There are no bequests to charitable or literary institutions.

A boy of thirteen and a girl were found under a seat in a smoking car of the Atchison (Kansas), Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the other day, and they proved to be the children of John Howell, of New Haven, Conn. They had started for New Haven, stealing rides and begging food, to find a home with Martin Howell, their uncle. Their parents went to Pueblo, Col., last spring, and there died, and an old negress cared for them till she heard that they had an uncle living, and then sent them on with a note. Martin Howell has heard of them, and sent word for them to come on.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A wholesale Drug Exchange has been established in St. Louis.

The Cherokee Nation pays men teachers $225 a month and women $200.

The Georgia gold belt materializes much better than the Black Hills.

We call for an "investigation" of the battle of Gettysburg. Where's Clymer?

A "raw" militia company has been formed among the Virginia oystermen.

That Bagdad epidemic turns out, after all, to be only a fever curable by quinine.

Congressman Springer has gone up on the fool's bench one seat ahead of Barney Caulfield.

Grace Greenwood is going to ask for a divorce from her loaferish, lazy, good for-nothing husband.

A wicked Angell, of Providence, Rhode Island, has been arrested for forgery to the amount of $30,000.

Blue fish are destroying the herring, much to the alarm and loss of the North Carolina fishermen.

Some of the Virginia papers object to the Centennial because its President was "an enemy of the South."

Florida papers say that land has trebled in value in that State within the last two years. In cost, they mean.

The *Post* has taken to writing on "donkey" topics. It may at any moment plunge into an autobiography.

Congress is asked to purchase Independence Hall, and consecrate it to liberty as the property of the whole nation.

Increasing the pauperistion. An inmate of the alms house at Louisville, Ky., gave birth to triplets one day last week.

St. Louis is experiencing the greatest religious revival ever known in its history—though that is not saying a great deal.

Ex-Governor Taylor, of Wisconsin, the great Western "reformer," has become insane. At least he is a kleptomaniac.

The secret service division of the Treasury has just captured a $50 plate for United States Treasury notes, act of March 10, 1868.

The resumption of specie payments revives a feminine industry, that of the knitting of purses for presents to sweethearts.

Judge Davis, in honor of the Centennial, is having 1776 white oak trees set out around his residence at Bloomington, Illinois.

Mr. De Cosmos, of the British Columbia Legislature, recently made a speech twenty-six hours in length. It must have been very chaotic.

The Centennial chorus, now in training, is said to be unquestionably the finest mass of local musical material ever brought together in this country.

There is to be new diagonosis of Turkey by the "Great Powers," and further medicines prepared to keep the patient alive a few months longer.

The monks of Mount Sinai held from the founder of the Mussulman religion the right to collect the customs at Suez, and Said Pacha has had to buy it of them.

The House Committee on Agriculture has agreed to report a bill giving 90,000 acres of land, or land scrip in lieu thereof, to Colorado for an agricultural college.

Nearly half a million pounds of old bullets and pieces of battered lead have been picked up off of the old battle fields around Marietta, Ga., and taken to that town, sold and shipped.

It has been determined to run the Philadelphia mint during the coming fiscal year on subsidiary coin to its utmost capacity, and, as far as possible, work the skilled employees overtime.

All the Southern rivers are falling, and he indications are very favorable for an early subsidence of the high water, so that planters will have time enough to put in their seed and make a good crop.

Sailors' superstition. The Straits of Mackinaw opened last Thursday by the breaking up of the ice, and on Friday the news reached Chicago, but not a vessel could leave port until Saturday.

Boston stands second of our ports in the amount of imports, and only third in exports. Taking foreign and domestic exports and imports together, its trade amounted, last year, to $81,000,000.

The total amount of money loaned in Chicago on real estate for the four months ending April 29, 1876, foots up $11,359,575. The rates for the money ranged from 7 3-10 to 9½ per cent, principally 8 per cent.

The Southern backwoods people have been possessed with the idea, Edward King finds, that the Centennial Exhibition was to be a Northern glorification, with great display of Confederate battle flags, etc.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture is preparing to issue monthly bulletins of the condition and prospects of the crops in various sections of the State—a good idea, which all our grain growing States of the West would do well to imitate.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT.
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

in great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from five to fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1 in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses,

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henriette Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantees.

A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

ALPHABETICAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

CONTAINING CARDS OF

First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.

S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Ferd. A. Abel.....172 Wylie ave.

Architects.

Boyd & Gamble.....89 Wood st.
Drum & Steen...n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.

Agricultural Implements.

Scobie, Reed & Smith.....137 Liberty st.

Artificial Limbs.

Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.

Advertising Agents.

J. Weaver & Co.....105 Smithfield st.

Attorneys-at-Law.

J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave

Bridge Works.

Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.

Boots and Shoes.

J. H. Borland & Co..83 & 85 W. Second. & 95 5th av.

Broker in Stocks and Bonds.

Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave.

Belting.

Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.

Banks.

Allegheny National.....33 Fifth ave.
Citizens'.....127 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.

Commission Merchants.

Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool. 265 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Wedell.....247 Liberty st.

Carriage Manufactures.

Louis Gleuckamp & Co., successors to C. Weir & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.

Champagne, Wines and Liquors.

S. H. Lubbers.....356 Penn ave.

Druggists.

Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave

Dyeing and Scouring.

M. May.....56 Sixth ave., above Smithfield st

Furnace.

Close, Schoeneck & Co....Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st.

Foundries.

Totten & Co....Twenty fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....63 Wood st

Fences, Wrought Iron.

Landerbach & Co.....32 and 34 Water st.

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.

Walter E. Hague.....136 and 138 Wood st

Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.

J. H. Miller.....70 Fifth ave

Hotels.

Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st. Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....463, 465 and 467 Liberty st

Hose and Sign Painting.

John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave

Iron Fences.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips...91 & 93 Water street

Insurance Offices.

Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st
Western.....cor. Wood st. and Second st
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave
Citizens'.....96 Fourth ave
People's.....100 Fourth ave

Lubricating Oils.

Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave

Lamp Goods.

J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st

Leather and Shoe Findings.

Daniel Kinzer.....50 Smithfield st.

Millinery.

Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave.

Marble Works.

John Wilkins, Jr.....293 Penn ave.

Moulties, Furnaces and Grates.

L. H. Smith & Co.....19 Sixth st.

Mechanical Photographers.

J. T. Basford.....169 Sixth st. (late St. Clair)

Notions and Furnishings.

Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buys and sell close for cash only

Sewing Machine Needles.

The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave.

Printers, Stationers, &c.

S. Reed Johnston & Co...Wood st., cor. Liberty.

Printers and Blank Book Makers.

Bakewell & Mathews.....71 Grant st
W. P. Bennett...n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
A. Matthias, 9 and 11 Seventh st., (late Irwin

Pork Packers.

Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st

Photographers.

Trevor McClurg.....3 and 4 Sixth st.

Patent Agents.

A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st

Pinning Mill and Lumber.

S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 26th st.

Queensware Manufacturers.

E. Webster & Co., L. S. Layton, Agt...325 Liberty

Real Estate Agents.

H. R. McClellan.....188 Liberty st.
C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st
Isaac L. Penny.....111 Fourth ave
John A. Caruthers.....102 Fourth ave., 2d floor

Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pitts., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pitts. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts.

Steam Lithographic Printing.

Armor, Feurhake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st.

Silk Rat Manufacturers.

J. McKaih.....180 Wood st.

Stoves, &c.

H. Anshutz & Son.....214 Liberty st.

Sash, Door and Blind Factors.

Amos Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st

Steel Stamps and Stencils.

John D. Matthews.....24 Third ave
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st

Stuffed Birds and Animals.

J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....225 Penn ave

Steam Pump Manufacturers.

Epping, Carpenter & Co...cor. Penn and 22d st

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....33 Water st
Park, Bro. & Co.....Thirty-first and Railroad sts
Anderson & Woods, cor. Ross st. and First ave
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 26th & Railroad sts

Toys and Fancy Goods.

Grove & Bair, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Satchels, Children's Carriages, Bridlewife &c. 120 Wood street.

Vermin Exterminator.

Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh.

Wax Flower Shades.

W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.

Wholesale Clothiers.

Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....233 Liberty st

Wholesale Grocers.

Watt, Lang & Co.....172 and 174 Wood st

Wood Turning and Stair Building.

W. H. Roessle & Co..953 Penn ave., near 26th st.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS.

G. SCHLEITER,

89 Market Street.

Owing to the unusual dull times in the Eastern Markets, we have been enabled to make large additions to our stock, which, for cheapness and quality, will surpass anything ever offered in this market.

SILKS.

We have opened to-day a large stock of STRIPED SILKS, at 75 cents, in black and white and gray and black, elegant quality and beautiful styles.

Heavy Black GROS GRAIN SILK, at $1, high lustre and warranted pure silk.

Arth. Grinet's heavy CASHMERE SILK, splendid quality, at $1 25.

Our Silks are from the very best of "Lyons" Silk Houses, and ranging in price up to $4 per yard, will, for durability, softness and elegance of color and finish, surpass anything in this market.

SUITS.

We have now open for inspection the largest and most complete assortment of LADIES' SUITS ever offered, and at prices which will defy competition.

COMPLETE SUITS, elegantly embroidered, at $5.

LINEN SUITS, complete, at $3 50.

OVER SKIRTS and BASQUES, in Linen, very richly embroidered.

ALPACA SUITS, in Black, Gray and Brown.

SILK SUITS, very rich.

CASHMERE JACKETS.

Our Spring Styles have now been received, and are very rich and cheap. Our stock of

Sun Umbrellas And Parasols

Is complete and comprises all the novelties.

We invite attention to our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Containing every variety and style at very low prices, and especially in

Black Cashmeres,

Offer Decidedly the Best Value.

36-inch wide, all wool, - - -	$ 65
40-inch wide, all wool, - - -	75
40-inch wide, very fine, - - -	95
46-inch wide elegant quality,	1 12½
Silk Warp Cashmere, splendid quality, - - - - -	1 25

WE INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK this

FATTENING! INVIGORATING!

BARON VON LIEBIG'S LIQUID MEAT EXTRACT.

One wineglass containing the nutriment of one-half pound of Fresh Beef. This is the only Extract ready for use with all the benefits of the solid Extract without its nauseating effects.

CONTAINS ONLY

Pure Sherry Wine and Beef.

Endorsed by all prominent physicians.

CAUTION.—See that the Liquid Extract is in pint bottles, white and gold labels.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

All Druggists, Grocers and Hotels have it.

U. S. DEPOT:

C. H. EVANS & CO.,

107 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Applications only received from reliable Wholesale Houses.

National Life Insurance Co. of U.S.A.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS.....$3,943,479 11

COMMERCIAL PLAN. INSURANCE FOR HARD TIMES!

Giving, in the average, the Cheapest Insurance ever before offered to the public. Reliable Life Insurance, guaranteed beyond question by the Company's large capital and accumulated assets; at the lowest possible rate consistent with security to the insured and safety to the insurer for a definite term and renewable without a new medical examination.

It makes Life Insurance similar to Fire Insurance, cash charges for the risk what it is worth while it lasts, no more and no longer.

LOCAL BOARD.

Hon. J. K. M'CORMICK, Editor Commercial.
Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor Commercial.
J. H. D. SCHMERTZ, Cashier German National Bank.
G. SCHLEITER, Dry Goods.
JOHN PEARSON, Wholesale Coke Dealer.
W. A. E. SMITH, of Arbeekles & Co.
A. H. CHILDS, Boots and Shoes.
J. G. CHALFANT, Jones, Laughlin & Co.
G. OLDHAUSEN, of Duff & Campbell.
HUBERT KELLER, Cashier Peoples' National Bank.
J. H. MYERS, } Pork Packers.
J. STEVENSON, }
J. LAURENT, Cashier German National Bank.
J. B. MURDOCK, M. D.
WILLIAM N. RIDDLE, Cashier Penn National Bank.
J. H. WALTER, Real Estate.
H. C. GOLDMAN, Commission Merchant.
JAMES L. BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law.

The Commercial Plan is peculiarly adapted to the needs of business men, and especially now, when many are wanting temporary insurance and do not wish to pay whole life rates. While still insuring with no pay whole life rates, we recommend this new large 5 on our old plans, so reconcile both these wants is a specialty that will just meet the wants of the community while the pressure of the times is on us, and invite all who can to be insured to call at our office for facts and figures, especially those who want additions to insurance for a few years.

W. W. HAIR, General Agent,
167½ WOOD STREET.

EDITH LYLE.

JUST PUBLISHED—A splendid new novel by Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES, whose other works are read and re-read with the deepest interest—such as "Tempest and Sunshine," "Lena Rivers," "Edna Browning," "West Lawn," etc. Price $1 50.

RECORD OF THE YEAR

JUST READY—The second number (May) of this wonderfully popular monthly magazine and diary of important events and of general interest. A capital number, full of the choicest reading matter, and a superb steel portrait of Moody, the great Revivalist. Price 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK.

TuThs

REINEMAN'S New Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 127 WOOD STREET, next door to First National Bank, Pittsburgh.

Open from half-past 6 A. M. to half-past 11 P. M. FINE OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

WM. SEMPLE'S.

THE LOWEST PRICES.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS.

At 75c, superior quality Black Dress Silks.
At 80, 85 and 90c, heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1, superior Gros Grain Black Dress Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, extra good Black Dress Silks.
At $1 37½ and $1 50, fine Gros Grain and Handsome Black Silks.
At $1 62½ to $1 75, extra value in Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $2 to $4 50, fine Cashmere Black Silks.
At $1, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, Colored Dress Silks, special bargains.
At $1 50 to $2 50, fine Colored Dress Silks, extra value.
At 18½c, 75c, choice new styles in Jap. Silks.
At 75c to $2, beautiful variety fancy Striped Silks.

At 25, 30 and 33c, extra good value in Black Alpacas.
At 37½ and 40c, Black Alpacas worth 45 and 50c.
At 45 and 50c, very fine Black Alpacas.
At 55c, a special bargain in Black Alpacas.
At 62½ and 75c, fine pure Black Mohairs.
At 80, 87½c and $1, extra fine Black pure Mohairs.
At 37½c, all-wool Black Twilled Serges.
At 50 and 62½c, good value Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85 and 90c, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1 to $3, fine wool and Silk-warp Cashmeres.
At 8c, new corrding Dress Plaids, former price 12½c.
At 8½c, new Caledonian Plaids for Spring.
At 12½c, Sateen striped Alpacas worth 18½c.
At 15 and 18½c, new London Plaid Suitings.
At 25c, new Lucknow Suitings.
At 12½ and 15c, Camel's-hair Spring Plaids, worth 15 and 20c.
At 18½ to 25c, plain and brocaded Alpacas, colored, very cheap.
At 25, 28, 31 and 37½c, Benares and Centennial Plaids.
At 25 to 75c, latest shades in genuine Mohairs.
At 45, 50 and 62½c, choice line in Cashmere Plaids.
At 25 and 40c, new shades in Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, Plain and Plaid Silk Pongees.
At 62½c and upward, choice assortment fine Dress materials.
At 7½c to $1, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $2.
At 12½, 15, 18¾ and 25c to $2, choice styles in Black and latest shades in Colored Grenadines and Balzarines, &c., &c.

N. B.—Our LADIES' J cellaneous reading matt for mailing. Sample co

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue to their new store,

34 FIFTH AVENUE.

TEAS RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE,

And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Oolong	good	50c	best 90c
Mixed	good	50c	best 90c
English Breakfast	good	50c	best $1 00
Young Hyson	good	50c	best 1 15
Imperial	good	50c	best 1 25
Gunpowder	good	$1 00	best 1 30
Japan	good	50c	best 90c
Tea-Nectar, (suits all tastes,)			50c

The best Coffee in the Market retailed at wholesale prices and warranted to give satisfaction.

A Fine Chromo Picture Given Away.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
34 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.,

Broom Manufacturers & Paper Dealers,

Having been burned out at their old establishment, No. 378 Penn avenue, have removed to

NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,

Where they will be pleased to meet their friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

CAYWOOD & LEWIS,

General Produce Commission Merchants,

Have removed to NO. 333 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.

REMOVAL.

NIEMANN & AHLERS,

Merchant Tailors,

And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

LEGAL

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1876.

The money market was steady to-day with some increase in activity, but no material alteration in rates of discount or the relative supply and demand in banking circles. This slightly augmented activity in monetary circles was undoubtedly by the result of the improving condition of general business which, having been rather slack during the past three or four days, seems now to be gaining briskness. This is more especially the case in mercantile circles, the business in iron, glass and hardware having been steady. The firm character of the market and the active business now being done among the iron houses are very encouraging, especially in view of the fact that not a single manufacturer is cutting rates, so far as we can learn. The same thing is true in glass and copper manufactures. The success of the experimental shipment of refined oil to Richmond places that interest upon its feet again. It will be seen that all these leading interests, whose prosperity or depression will make or mar Pittsburgh as a business center, are now in much better shape than they have been since the disasters of 1873. With such an outlook it is certainly justifiable to expect still greater improvement as the season advances. Such considerations as these keep the money market steady, and while the supply of loanable funds is ample, bankers are not very solicitous after paper. Rates are steady at 6@7 per cent. for loans and collaterals; 7@9 per cent. on prime commercial paper at the banks; 8@11 per cent. on the street. Exchange on New York ruled about even, going at par between the banks, and at par to 50c premium to customers and outsiders.

In local stocks we note sales at auction of Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank shares at $60 75; Union Bridge shares $12 00. In addition to the dividends already alluded to in this column, announcements are made by the Exchange National Bank of a dividend of 4 per cent; and by the Allegheny Gas Company of a dividend of $1 00 per share. From Philadelphia we learn of business in Pittsburgh, May 7's at 106; in other stocks of a local character there was nothing new. In New York the stock market, as will be seen from our telegraphic report, was rather weak and irregular. Gold was rather dull at 112¾@112¾. Of the gold market yesterday the New York *Post* says: "The advance in the price of gold was directly caused by the rise in the rates of sterling exchange, the leading bankers now asking 483½ and 490¾, and business being as high as 488 and 490@490; the rates also show a clear profit in exporting gold coin, and there will probably be a large shipment to-morrow. In London British consols are a shade easier for buyers, and United States bonds are steady; the Bank of England gained £284,000 bullion on balance to-day. Gold is not wanted in London, but there is at the moment little else with which to pay either foreign mercantile debts or interest on our securities which are owned in Europe." At the closing price of gold to-day the value of greenbacks was 88 9-0@89 per cent. of that of gold. The latest quotation of silver coin was 53¼d, at which subsidiary silver containing 385 8 10 grains is worth 84.45 per cent. of gold, and the proposed new silver dollar to contain 412.8-10 grains would be worth 90.30 per cent. of gold. The scarcity of small change continues and both fractional currency and small silver rule at a slight premium.

—The latest feature of the railway war as we learn from the New York *Post*, is a contract to take 140,000 bushels of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool at the rate of forty-two cents in gold, which is only a little more than one-half the usual rate before the recent trouble. The trusted friends of the New York Central managers express the opinion that the New York Central will maintain a position of independence; this means, undoubtely, that they are ready for hostilities. The same paper says that among other things required of Commodore Vanderbilt was a pledge to the Michigan Central that he would not for five years complete the Chicago and Canada Southern road into Chicago, and that he refused to make such a pledge, and that this led to the unloading yesterday of a very large amount of Michigan Central stock. So long as he controls the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern this line will probably be run in harmony with the Canada Southern line, but evidently he has acquired control of the latter so as to hold the handle of the whip in any possible emergency, and that he did not choose to relinquish any advantage to the other rival line, the Michigan Central, is not strange.

—A comparison of the aggregate loans and discounts, capital and deposits of the national banks of the leading Western cities, according to the statement of March 10, gives the following results:

	Loans.	Capital.	Deposits
Chicago	$25,5,000	$ 7,400,000	$14,4,0,000
Pittsburgh	20,000,000	10,500,000	18,500,000
Cincinnati	10,780,000	4,328,5,0	10,500,000
St. Louis	10,610,000	6,252,200	9,910,000
Cleveland	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,500,000
Louisville	4,652,000	3,095,000	3,410,000
Detroit	4,000,000	1,900,000	3,170,000
St. Paul	3,592,600	1,700,000	2,330,000
Milwaukee	2,490,000	650,000	2,760,000

—Speaking of the great changes that have taken place in the manner of transacting business of late years, and the tendency to employ brokers and agents, a Boston exchange says:

Gentlemen who were in active business say thirty or forty years ago cannot but be struck with the great majority, who have passed away—would doubtless be much surprised could they return to see how differently commercial affairs are conducted to-day. The importing merchant of to-day is a rare bird, and the 'Chance daily,' as a matter of course. He is it now? Why, nearly all foreign merchandise transactions are negotiated by brokers, and the merchant goes to and from his counting room, paying no particular attention to "Change hour," as formerly. Then as to the banks—they were ofttimes (up to within four years) overrun with applications for money during more than half of the months of the year, and frequently—with remunerative rates, too—but to-day they closely and well keep their regular customers in good nature and in funds, without paying much extra attention to 'outside parties.' How is it now? Why, it is a great deal more than half a year since there was a real live demand for money at bereabouts, and the banks, so far from finding the wants of their own folks up to the mark, and have been on the constant watch to see the note brokers often, even with their low figures, and were glad to get hold of some of them with long notes of business paper. So goes the world—"nothing permanent but change."

—There have been busy rumors in the last two or three day of trouble in the San Francisco stock market. The quotations of mining stocks show a heavy decline. In the last month Consolidated Virginia and California, in the two boards, have fallen respectively from 85¼ to 23¾, and from 88¾ to 77¾. It is impossible to get any detailed information from either the telegraphic reports or the California newspapers of the condition of affairs in San Francisco. Even the mining stock quotations are considered unreliable. There is certainly a strong bear element at work in the San Francisco stock market, if the prophecies they make of the failure of the bonanza mines should come true, California would be in as bad a state as France after the bursting of John Law's bubble, for California like the France of that day, is saturated with the spirit of speculation, and all classes and nearly all individuals are involved.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 3, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	112¾	112¾				
5-20's, 1865	114¾	114¾				
5-20's, 1865, new	113	113				
5-20's, 1867, registered	113¾	113¾				
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121	121¾				
5-20's, 1868, reg stered	120	120¾				
5-20's, 1868, coupon	122	122¾				
10-40's, registered	112¾	112¾				
10-40's, coupons	113¾	113¾				
Currency 6's	125	125				
New 5's, registered	117¾	117¾				
Western Union Tel	61	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Quicksilver	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Pacific Mail	20¾	20¼	20	20¼	20¼	20¼
Panama	127¼		127¼			
Adams Express	108		108			
Wells-Fargo Express	84		85			
American Express	61		61¼			
Unit d States Exp's	70		70			
New York Central	112	113¼	112	113¼	112	112¼
Erie	18¾		18¾			
Michigan Central	48¾		48¾	49¼	49¼	49¼
Michigan Southern	52¾		52¾	53¼	53¼	53¼
Illinois Central	95¾		95¾			
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90¾		90¼			
Chicago & Northwest	40¾		40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do preferred	70¾		70¾			
Rock Island	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul common	62¾	63¾	62¾	63	63	63
Do preferred	84		84	84½	84½	84½
Wabash common	16¾		16¾			
Fort Wayne	102¾		102			
Ohio & Mississippi	16½		16¾	16¾		16¾
Union Pacific	64¾		64¾			
Harlem	137		136			
Hannibal & St. Jos	14		14	14¼		14¼
Atlantic & Pac. pref				3		
Iron Mountain	15		15			
C. C. & I. C	4¾		4¾	4¾		4¾
Missouri Pacific				13		
At. & Pac. Tel	15					
Bonthern Express, Ass't	32¾		32¾			
South Carolina, Ass't	23¾		23¾			
Missouri 6's	105¾		105¾			

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central.*	....	....	52½
Reading	....	....	46¾
Phila. Tirville and Balt	....	....	19¾
Lehigh Valley	....	....	58
Allegheny Valley	....	....	....
Central Transportation	....	....	47¾
Empire Trans-portation	53	....	....
Northern Pacific bonds	10¾	....	....

*Ex div.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Customs receipts $247,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $254,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Specie shipments to Europe to-day $614,000, of which $60,000 was gold coin, and the remainder silver. Sterling 488@489¾.

GOLD.

Gold dull at 112¾@112¾. Carrying rates 1 to 3 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds quiet but firm. State securities quiet. Stocks opened dull and irregular. There were heavy sales on sellers' options, especially in the case of Western Union and New York Central, the former at ¼ per cent. and the latter at 2@2¼ per cent. below the regular price. During the last hour the market was firm with a recovery of from ¼ to 1¼ per cent., the latter New Jersey Central, which opened at 98, declined to 93 and closed at 97½. Le aware, Lackawanna and Western continued weak among the other investment shares. New York Central was quite actively traded in, and brokers report sales for the account of investors who have held the stock for some time. These sales have been influenced by the recent report about the Commodore's health, various rumors about a railroad war and fluctuations in the stock the other day. In the late dealings there was a continued sale of Michigan Central and Western Union, the latter having at a difference of about ¼ per cent. Transactions 160,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Western Union, 9,000 St. Paul, 9,000 Erie, 10,00 Lake Shore, 5,000 New York Central and 5,000 Michigan Central. The following were closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	61½	Rock Island	104½
Quicksilver	15¾	St. Paul	63
Do. preferred	31	Do. preferred	84
Pacific Mail	20¾	Toledo & Wabash	2¾
Mariposa	7¼	Do. preferred	15
Do. preferred	13¾	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Adams Express	108½	Terre Haute	3¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	Do. preferred	10
American Ex	61¾	Chicago & Alton	93
U. S. Express	69¾	Do. preferred	118
New York Central	113¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	18¾	Delaware & Lack	118½
Do. preferred	31¾	Atlantic & P. first	17¾
Harlem	136¾	Missouri Pacific	13
Michigan Central	48¾	Atlantic & P. pref	3
Michigan Southern	52¾	Indiana Central	4¾
Panama	128	Hannibal & St. Joe	14¼
Lake Shore	53	Burlington & Q	118
Illinois Central	96¾	Union Pacific stock	64¼
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	Central Pac. bonds	109¾
Northwestern	40¾	Northwestern Pac. bonds	105
Do. preferred	67¾	Do land grants	103¾
C. C. & I.	97	Do sink. fund	91¾
N. J. Central	97		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	112¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	114¾	10-40's, registered	112¾
5-20's, 1865, new	113	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5-20's, 1867	121	Currency 6's	125

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, new	35¼	Missouri 6's	104¾
Virginia, new	21		

LONDON, May 3, 5 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £36,000. Consols 97 7-16. United States bonds —5-20's, 105, 10-3-4; do '67, 109¾; new 5's, 106¾; 10-40's, 104¾. Illinois Central—New York Central 101; Erie 13½; do preferred 21.

PARIS, May 3—Rentes 104 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 3.—United States bonds—5-20's, 104¾@105.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Gold 113@113¼. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 503¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1876.

The general report in commercial circles to-day was that of activity and briskness. A fair trade was done in grain and breadstuffs, while produce was variously reported, some houses doing an active trade, and others making previous complaints of dullness. Provisions were moderately active with easy though quotably unchanged values. Groceries were tolerably brisk; some of the leading houses still report sugar-cured hams quiet, while others retained former quotations. Refined sugars continued easy as formerly reported. Dry goods were very active and there is less reduction in prices the past week than for some weeks previous. No very marked movements in Coal Oil—tending to be reported to-day. We note the appearance in market of strawberries, ra hishes and new onions, which are quoted in their proper place.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	9,549	9,733	19,282
Apples, bbls	888	580	1,468
Cheese, bxs	635	764	1,399
Corn, bus	14,800	13,962	28,800
Wheat, bus	8,855	15,900	24,755
Barley, bus	2,822	5,800	8,622
Oats, bus	7,000	5,235	12,235
Oats, bus	23,921	17,965	41,286
Butter, lbs	507	2,356	853
Bacon, pcs	2,681	14,756	17,437
Bacon, tcs	650	381	1,031
Potatoes, bbls	15,483	2,846	21,049
Hay, bales	2,800	2,610	5,410

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain has been moderately active in most branches. Wheat is held firmly, sound winters being in active milling demand. We report sales of 2 cars red winter at $1 35 on track. Receipts are 15,900 bushels during the past week. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 40@1 45; choice Indiana and Ohio red winter at $1 36@1 38; Northwestern red at $1 32@1 40; low grades of red and spotted at $1 15@1 22; rejected at 90c@$1 10, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules at $1 15@1 16; No. 1 do at 1 25@1 30. Unified corn is in good demand and was again quoted a point or two lower; receipts for the week were 28,962 bushels. We quote sacked at 54@55c for yellow; 58@59c for high mixed; 57@58c for low-mixed. We quote oats at 35@37c for prime yellow; 35@36c for No sacked. Oats ruled somewhat firmer, although perhaps not quotably higher; the week's receipts were 17,325 bushels. We report sales of 2 cars white at 35c. We quote No 1 red Pennsylvania and Ohio at 39@41c; prime white at 42@43c. Barley is quiet and rather nominal, with the malting season nearly closed; quotations range from 75@81 00, as to quality; 1,051 bushels doing. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@82c per bushel; 1 car sold at 82c. Jobbing sales of grain rule 2@3c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is somewhat active and value winters are quite firm. Spring wheat grades are nominal, while choice brands remain former quotations, the weakness in ordinary grades influences the rest of the market. Receipts for the past week are 9,733 barrels. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75@ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks $5 25@5 50. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@7 25; Minnesota $6 50@8 75; fancy St. Louis $5 25@5 50; choice patents $8 5-@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $7 00@7 25; Graham flour $7 75@7 00; cornmeal 2 25@ 2 50 bushel; oat meal $6 75 @ bbl; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 @ bbl.

HAY—Receipts continue large and considerably in excess of requirements, having been 2,610 bales, while 800 bales are reported to come No. 1 timothy $18 00@19 00 @ ton; No. 2, $16 @17 00; upland prairie $13 00@15 00.

MILL FEED—Bran is in fair demand and steady. We quote bran fine at $15 00@15 50 @ ton; seconds and shipstuff's $16 00@18 00; middlings $23 00@25 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 10@2 25 per cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts for the week were 580 barrels, which made the supply somewhat in excess of the demand. The market to-day was quoted about the same as last week's quotations at $4 75@6 25 per barrel; prime $4 25@4 50; lower grades are hardly quotable, being sold for what they will bring.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is slack and prices are rather drooping. We quote at 5@6c per gallon for prime.

BEANS—The demand is apparently rather slow, and values are easy. Receipts the past week have been 381 bushels, three weeks ago, but there is still a considerable surplus which will probably be worked off before this season is over. We quote prime white navy at $1 10@1 15 @ bushel; mediums $1 00@1 05.

BEESWAX—There is a moderate supply and the market is firm at 30c in round lots; 33@35c in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—The feeling in the medium qualities of butter continues rather easy but former quotations are unchanged. There are some receipts of choice dairy butter, which sell at firm rates and 2@3c above the other grades. The appearance of packing butter is very scarce at present is downward, and unless the aspect changes to a marked degree, we should not be surprised to see very low prices before the close of the month. The New York market for Western butter is reported fairly supplied with little demand, except at a concession and not very much at that. We quote as judged dairy at 25@28c; packing stock tubs 20@25c; fair 18@22c; common 10@16c.

CHEESE—There is a fair trade. We quote at 9½@9¾ @ barrel for hard; sweet drinking $8 00@12 00 @ barrel.

CRANBERRIES are steady at $14 00@15 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 @ crate.

CURRANTS—The stock of prime old cheese is nearly exhausted, and as a consequence there is little done in that grade except in New York or Goshen, for which there is a fair demand. Business is principally in new Ohio factory, which is improving daily in quality and while some of the earliest make is rather poor, the bulk of the business is done at good prices. New York reports a very much depressed and sluggish market. We quote New York factory at 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory, old, 13¾@14c @ lb; new Ohio factory 11½@12c for choice; 10@11c for prime; lower grades are hardly quotable.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is moderately active, and trade is fair at unchanged values, with the exception of evaporated peaches. We quote common to choice apples at 9@ 10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@ 12c; peeled 18@20c; evaporated peaches 22@25c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 20@23c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 6@9c per lb.

EGGS—Continued dull and rather drooping at the former quotations, business being still quoted at 13@14c per dozen for strictly fresh. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables—We note the appearance of strawberries in market, which were quoted at 60@75c per quart. Radishes ruled at 3@40c per dozen bunches; new onions at 40c per dozen. Old onions were sluggish at $1 25@1 50 per barrel. New Bermuda onions were quoted at $3 00 per crate. Bermuda tomatoes were held at 75c per box.

HONEY—The supply is liberal with a fair demand. We quoted at $2 50@4 00 @ barrel.

HOMINY—New domestic hominy is quoted at 2½@ 2¾ @ lb. California is quoted at 2½c @ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Receipts are moderate and the market is easy; we quote at $1 00@1 25 @ gallon jug; $7 00@ 10 in barrels and jugs. Maple sugar is dull at 16@18c @ lb.

POULTRY—There is a steady market at unchanged quotations. We quote live chickens by the coop 6@7c per pair.

POTATOES—The supply continues very liberal though the rush of receipts is somewhat abated, having amounted to but 3,581 bushels for the past week. We quote round lots on track at 37@38c @ bushel for prime peachblows; 15@25c for mixed lots. Sales from store are at 40@45c for peachblows; 25@30c for Peerless. New Bermuda potatoes were easier at $7 25@7 50 per bbl. Jersey sweets sale at $5 50@6 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

VINEGAR—There is an steady demand. We quote country stock 15@20c @ gallon; best city make at 15c @ gallon.

Provisions.

The demand for the leading staples of hog products was steady to-day as previously quoted. The tendency of the market continues easy in sympathy with the same feeling in the west, but there have been no quotable changes in prices here since our last. The week's receipts were moderate, being 14,756 pieces, and the heaviest.

BACON—There was an easy feeling, as follows: shoulders 9¾c @ pound; short rib sides 12¾c; clear sides 12¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c @ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14¾c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, @ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market is easy at revised quotations. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 9¾c @ lb; in half-barrels 11¼c; in buckets 12c @ lb; refined lard in tierces 11¼c @ lb; in half-barrels 12c @ lb; in buckets 12¾c @ lb; in 5-lb cadies 12c @ lb; in 5-lb caddies 12½c @ lb; in 3-lb pails 13½c @ lb; in 5-lb pails 13c @ lb; in 6-lb pails 12½c @ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at 90c @ gallon; No. 1 at 65@70c @ gallon; No. 2 at 60@65c; miners' oil, extra, 65c; No. 1 61@65c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c @ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet, the ruling prices being $23 @ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 8@8½c @ lb; country do 8½@8¾c @ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@13c @ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

Groceries.

The market was moderately steady with trade in fair volume. The range of values is generally steady, except in sugars, which are rather easy and we shade prices down a trifle.

Coffee is firm and some of the leading houses advance their quotations on roasted 1 cars red winter, while other jobbers retained former quotations. Other leading staples in the grocery trade are unchanged. The following are the prices current.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10 @10¼c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	9¾@10 c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	9¾@ 9¾c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yel	9¼c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Java	32 c	Fancy Golden	8¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25@26c	Crushed	12 c
2d grades do. 25	@26c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	24 @27 c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	34 c	Good fair C	9¼@9½c
Java, in bulk	33½c	Fully do	8¾c
Teas.		Prime do	9 c
Young Hyson	45c@1 00	Choice fair do	9¼c
Gunpowder	60c@1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Allsugar A & P	9¾c
Japan	40c@ 85	Str'y ch. N. O	8½c
Oolong	35c@ 85	Prime	8c
Fancy Cannel	85	Good	7½c
Souchong	35c@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.		Ex. white drips	70@72c
Pearl	4¼@4½c	Sugar drips	60@62c
Silver gloss	9¼c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10¼c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Carolina	7¼@7¾c	Alspice	17 c
Patna	8¾@9 c	Cassia	22 c
Rangoon	7 c	Pepper	19@23 c
Louisiana	6¼@7 c	*Soaps.*	
Soda.		Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Bi-carb, in bbls	6½c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 25
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Candles.		Gold do	6 75
Star, full weight	17 c	Co. S. Citty, ₱ B.	6 75
Stearine	13½c	German mottled do	7½c
Mould	11@12 c	Castile, ₱ box	$4 50

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There is an active jobbing trade among the wholesale drug houses, and we note is generally quoted first prices since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acids.	₱	*Oils.*	₱
Acetic	12 @ 18	Bergamot	80 @1 00
Citric	1 10@1 20	Cassia	60
Oxalic	17 @ 20	Morph solu	45
Muriatic	3½@ 5	Sperm	1 10
Tartaric	60 @ 70	*Oil.*	
Nitric, gal	2 20 @ 2 40	Anise	2 50
Ashes.		Bergamot	3 00
Pearl	6 @ 7	Castor	1 10
Pot	5 @ 6	Lemon	2 00
Balsams.		Lemon	2 50
Copaiba	45 @ 50	Linseed, raw	65
Fir	40 @ 50	Linseed, boil	68
Peru	1 75 @2 00	Olive, fine	2 50
Tolu	60 @ 65	Olive, gal	2 25
Barks.		Olive, qts	1 00
Cassia	22 @ 25	Olive, pints	50
Cinchona	15 @ 20	Peppermint	4 00
Elm, ground	20 @ 25	Peppermint	5 00
Elm, powd	25 @ 30	Rosemary	1 00
Sassafras	10 @ 12	Sassafras	1 00
Sperm	4 @ 6	Sperm	2 50
Wintergreen	10 @ 12	Tanner's	1 00
German	8 @ 10	Whale	65
Quassia	8 @ 10	Whale, extra	75
Blue vitr	11 @ 12	Opium	9 00
Blue vitr, ₱	10 @ 11	Opium	9 50
Brim roll	4 @ 5	Paregoric	1 00
Bi-carb	5 @ 6	Paregoric	1 25
Calcined Mag	1 10	*Varnishes.*	
English	2 25	Coach	4 00
Carb	30 @ 35	Extra coach	5 00
Canthar's	1 75 @1 85	Copal	2 50
Chamomile	30	Extra	3 00
Roman	35	Turpentine	40
Chlorof	55 @ 60	Demar	2 00
Cloves	35 @ 40	Extra	2 50
Cochineal	50 @ 55	Shellac	60
Corks	40 @ 75	Shellac, bleach	75
Copperas	3 @ 4	Ginger	15 @ 20
Cream tart	35 @ 40	Ginger, African	15 @ 17
Epsom salts	3 @ 4	Ginger, Jamaica	25 @ 27
Ether, comp	90 @1 00	Iodine, per ₱	6 @ 7
Indigo	75 @ 80	Iodine, resub	6 @ 7
Iodine, crude	3 @ 4	Morphine	2 @ 2
Iodine, resub	5 @ 6	Nux vomica	10 @ 12
Licorice, roll	30 @ 35	Opium	6 00
Madder	11 @ 12	Quinine	30 @ 35
Nitrate Potash	10 @ 11	Rhubarb	75 @1 00
Nitrate Soda	5 @ 6	Soda, bi-carb	5 @ 6
Oxalic	15 @ 18	Soda, hyposul	3 @ 4
Potash, bi-tart	30 @ 35	Soda, phos	12 @ 15
Prussiate	30 @ 35	Salts Rochelle	35 @ 40
Sulphate Zinc	6 @ 7	Saltpetre	10 @ 12
Sulphur, flour	3 @ 4	Vitriol, blue	8 @ 10
Sulphur, roll	3 @ 4	Vitriol, white	8 @ 10
Tartar emetic	60 @ 65	Vitriol, green	5 @ 6

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 3.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 3,100 head, against 2,350 head for the same time last week. Market rather dull and nominal. Cattle—Receipts 4,270 head, making 4,940 head for two days, against 2,400 head for the same time last week. Market rather slow and heavy and nominally unchanged. The transactions throughout the day were very limited and but little was doing, both buyers and sellers remaining inactive. Union closed at 4¾@5¼. Conduit at 4¾@5¼. Pennsylvania Transportation—Receipts, 1,200 head; Hudson River 1,900 head; Central New Jersey, 1,170 head; Erie, 1,200 head; Central road 1,900 head; Western road 1,900 head; sheep and lambs, 2,000 head; Harlem

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank Building, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 3, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				WIND.		
7 A. M.	29.907	40	72	N.W.	Gentle	Clear
2 P. M.	29.885	60	34	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.933	50	61	N.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.925 Highest thermom....61
Mean thermom.....50 Lowest thermom.....36

Dr. Sadler, 256 Penn Avenue, extracted a cataract yesterday for a gentleman seventy-three years old.

Election of Directors.

The stockholders of the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank, on Monday, elected the following Directors: Thomas B. Atterbury, F. Baxmyer, Edward Hogan, John C. McCutcheon, B. F. Collins, James H. Sweet; John Adams, H. M. Rolfe, John Phillips, John Gallaher, John Stoffe, Calvin King and John Davies.

Personal.

We are much pleased to be able to report that Dr. Gross, President of Select Council, is improving rapidly since his return home and is now able to walk out at noonday. His physicians, however, state that it is injurious to him to have so many callers, and while the family, as well as the Doctor are thankful for the interest manifested, his friends will see propriety of delaying their visits for a time.

Damages for Personal Injuries.

John Dresel and Barbara Dresel entered suit yesterday in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, against Antone Mimm to recover damages for assault and battery. It is alleged that last August, at Etna borough, the defendant attacked Mrs. Dresel with his fists, knocked her down, struck her after she fell, and then kicked her. When this attack was made, it is alleged, Mrs. Dresel was just recovering from sickness. The amount of damages claimed is not stated.

A Swindler on his Travels.

Numerous persons hereabouts are anxious as to the whereabouts of one Raloff von Barron. He swindled the Young Men's Home out of a board bill amounting to forty-two dollars, between five and six dollars of a bill due a washerwoman, besides leaving unpaid a bill for jewelry, amounting to $80, which he had purchased by representing to Messrs. Roberts & Co. that he held a judgment note for $500, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. George H. Gartner, and securing Mr. J. D. Thompson to corroborate the statement. He had left in Mr. Thompson's hands such a note, but it turned out to be a forgery.

Lecture Before the A. O. U. W.

A very interesting and instructive lecture on "The Mechanical Forces of the Age" was delivered last night by J. M. Caldwell, Esq., before the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at their hall on Fourth avenue, J. M. McNair Esq., Grand Recorder, presiding. We differ from the lecturer in many of his views concerning the inter-relationships and dependencies existing between man and the various mechanical methods and processes whereby he executes his purposes and advances his designs, but it is to be said that the lecture was notably fresh, original and piquant, having some finely felicitous and eloquent passages, and being veined here and there with a subtle irony and wit as delicious as effective. The intelligent audience testified their delight by ungrudging applause.

The Lowry Engine.

City Engineer Davis and the Superintendent of Water works, Mr. Richmond, yesterday completed the preparations for testing the Lowry engine, and the committee appointed to conduct the work, Messrs. Slataper, Miller and Davis, will commence operations this morning. Under the resolution of the Water Committee the members of Councils, city officials and reporters of the press will be admitted without tickets, but all other persons, the number being limited to twenty-five, will be admitted only on presentation of invitations issued by the committee. Among those who have received invitations are the following: Mayor McCarthy, Mechanical Engineer Lowry, ex-Engineer Joshua Nuttall, William Park, Jr., Mr. James Reese, Edward Armstrong, Richard Nuttall and Contractor Hartupee.

Suit Between Boat Owners

Thomas Metz, Esq., Solicitor for Council, has filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 against John Duncan, Henry Duncan, Elizabeth Duncan, Robert Cornell and Andrew Werling, the object being to settle up a partnership business. The complainant sets forth that in the summer and fall of 1863 he and the defendants built the steam tug Leopard and employed the vessel in the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They continued as joint owners and co-partners in her business and management until March 31, 1872, when John and Elizabeth Duncan sold their interest. During the existence of the co-partnership the complainant says he acted as captain and a part of the time as pilot of the vessel, for which service the defendants have never settled with him, and at the time of the dissolution there were due him, he claims, about $5,050 and interest. The complainant asks that an account may be taken between them, and that defendants may be ordered to pay him what is found to be due.

Libel Suit Continued.

The Moore-Post libel suit was called for trial, before Judge Sterrett, yesterday, when John H. Hampton, Esq., one of the counsel for the defendants, asked the court for a continuance on the ground of the illness of R. M. Gibson, Esq., who is the original counsel for the defense, and because of physical inability on his part. Mr. Swartzwelder, who, with Colonel Bayne, appeared for the plaintiff, said that he would not press the case now, but would object to its continuance until the next term. The Court said that it did not consider that there was ground for continuance, and if it were not for Mr. Hampton's physical condition there would not be ground even for postponement. The counsel for the plaintiff would agree to nothing except to have the case passed and fixed peremptory for some day this term, whereupon the counsel for defense said that if the other side would not agree to a continuance until September, they would try the case right now. Counsel for the plaintiff then held a little consultation, after which they announced that they would agree to have the case continued and the same was ordered to be put at the head of the new list which will come up in September.

Allegheny Committee Meetings.

The Committees on City Property and Health held meetings last night.

In the first named commitee, Messrs. Wilson, Sholes and Cook, were appointed to attend to all repairs that may be needed about City Hall, and were authorized as a start to have the room of the Chief Engineer and the front room of the Treasurer's office kalsomined.

The committee decided to let the contract for the erection of the new Fire Engine house to Cochran & Atwell, in accordance with the resolution of Councils, Messrs. Cochran, Sholes, Lindsey and Chief Crow were appointed the Building Committee.

The Controller was instructed to draft a contract and to advertise for proposals for furnishing coke for the use of the hall.

The Health Committee approved a number of bills, and entered upon a discussion as to the best method of filling out certificates of death, the present form of which complaining that the system of reporting was very deficient. No action was taken other than to direct the Clerk to search for information concerning the matter.

Health Officer Hoch reported five cases of small-pox in the neighborhood of Long and Turner alleys, and he was empowered to take such steps as he deemed the abatement of the nuisance as was possible. An effort will be made to get them into one building.

A sub-committee was appointed to prepare an ordinance providing for the inspection of milk.

Shooting Affray at Uniontown

William Nycum and Isaac Hutchinson, of Uniontown, Pa., quarreled some time ago about a woman of the town, and on Tuesday evening they "came together" with pistols and stones. The affray was commenced by Isaac Hutchinson and his brother James, who went to the blacksmith shop of Henry Nycum, father of William, and threw stones at the latter, one of which struck him on the leg and broke it. Nycum's father then came out of the shop and a general stone fight ensued. Finally the elder Hutchinson (Ike), drew a revolver and fired several shots, one of which took effect in the elder Nycum's right shoulder, while his son lodging in his thigh while another passed through the back part of his head. After failing to the ground he rolled over and fired at his assailant, but missed him, upon which Hutchison fired back without effect. By this time a crowd had collected, seeing which the two Hutchinsons left the scene and escaped to the country. The wounded men were taken to their home, and Drs. Ewing and Robinson made an examination of their injuries, and pronounced the condition of both of them to be serious. The elder Hutchison is said to be a desperate character, while the Nycums have always been considered respectable people, although it is asserted that William is prone to be quarrelsome when in liquor.

FRIENDSHIP PARK is being put in condition for the trotting season.

BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

A Sure Protection Against Bank Robbers—A Safe for the First National Bank of Connellsville, with Two Combination Locks and the Celebrated Yale Time Lock.

So successful have bank robbers been in the past in nearly all their undertakings that people have come to the conclusion that the burglar proof vaults and safes, in vogue up to a recent period, afforded no protection against the depredations of those skillful "midnight mechanics." Their operations in the large cities, thanks to the presence of an ample police force, were not always successful; but when they extended their nefarious business to the country towns, moving in force upon the banks of these towns, presenting revolvers at the heads of timid cashiers and tellers, thereby compelling the delivery of the keys and the revelation of the "open sesame," it became necessary to provide something better than the ordinary safe. To meet this necessity the inventor of the celebrated Yale Time Lock stepped to the front and displayed a degree of inventive genius that should immortalize him. This "time lock" is a simple enough contrivance, but it is without doubt the best thing for the purpose intended ever produced. It is an automatic contrivance, by which the safe may be locked at the closing of the bank in the evening, in a manner that makes the unlocking thereof before the time set by the person locking it an utter impossibility. The lock has an attachment similiar to the works of a watch, being full jeweled, with elegantly finished pinions and wheels—in short, the machinery is of a character that never fails to do its work. It is scarcely necessary to set forth in detail the advantages which the time lock give to the banker over the burglar. To put it briefly, the burglars might take possession of the bank, the officers, the keys and every other thing in the building, but if the time for the safe to be opened had been set at, say, nine o'clock in the morning, that is the time it would open, and not before. The united efforts of the burglars and the bank officers could not open it sooner.

We were led to the above remarks by an examination, yesterday, of an elegant burglar-proof safe at the establishment of Messrs. Barnes, Nos. 129 and 131 Third avenue, which was manufactured for the First National Bank of Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. The safe is provided with two combination locks, and, best of all, the celebrated Yale Time Lock, the advantages of which we have attempted to set forth in the above paragraph. The safe will remain on exhibition to-day, and the bankers of the city are invited to call and examine it, in order that they may see a splendid specimen of workmanship, as well as the manner in which the time lock is attached to the safe. The safe will be shipped to Connellsville to-morrow.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Topper and Sackett, charged with robbing the postoffice at Clarksburg, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

TRUE BILLS.

The grand jury yesterday found true bills as follows: United States vs. J. S. West, dealing in leaf tobacco without payment of taxes; United States vs. Peter Brown; evading the payment of tax as a liquor dealer, and as a tobacco manufacturer. United States vs. Charles Hald, failure to cancel stamps on beer kegs. United States vs. Gustave Klemmert, selling beer from an unstamped package. United States vs. Joseph Stehle, same, and the United States vs. John Coates and Samuel B. McGowan, forcibly attempting to break into a postoffice, and forcibly breaking into the same.

CASES TRIED.

Joseph Rupert, arrested a month ago for attempting to convert a one dollar United States note into a twenty dollar by pasting a beer stamp over the "one," was tried and found guilty.

Charles Ross, colored, is on trial on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit dollar note. Defendant was employed as janitor at a savings bank in this city, and getting hold of a bad bill, attempted to pass it.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

N. B. Sprodt, of West Newton, and E. D. Slingerland, of Port Allegheny, filed petitions in bankruptcy.

J. Milton Thomas, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of trustees of Lumbermen Savings Bank, previously reported and rule granted to show cause why the injunction granted against the petitioner should not be dissolved and why liens should not be presented, returnable 18 inst.

Bank & Steinair, bankrupts, Luzarne county. Register's report presented and confirmed and the Register directed to pay about $4,000 worth of claims.

Frank Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register's report on the petition of W. S. Miller for the ascertainment of alleged liens, was confirmed absolutely, and Register directed to pay out cash in accordance with the schedule of distribution.

Morgan Bell, bankrupt, Greene county. Assignee's report confirmed *nisi*.

E. Bayer, bankrupt, Tioga. Assignee's return confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce vs. W. J. Kountz and W. B. Neal impleaded with W. H. Adams &c., the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $4,191 45. The action was on two notes.

In the case of the Nation Trust Company vs. Roland H. Smith; an action to recover a balance alleged to be due the bank, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $6,240 74.

Charles McNaughton, by his father, vs. David Aaheim; action of trover and conversion. Verdict for plaintiff for $194 40.

The Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. J. C. Evans. Bond of J. M. McClung filed and approved.

Arnold Weiman vs. Margaret Weiman; petition for a divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Thomas J. Bann and Sarah Bann, his wife, in right of the latter, vs. James S. Neal, Isaac Jackson and Henry Jackson; action for damages caused to plaintiffs' property by quarrying. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Kirkpatrick vs. Scully; White *et al.* vs. Neal; Stockdale vs. Baum; McArthurs vs. Armstrong; Commonwealth vs. McMillan; Peoples Fire Insurance Company vs. Franckenback; Bricker vs. City of Pittsburgh; Reese *et al.* vs. Bradley *et al*; Mockley vs. Leaby; Porterfield vs. Walsh *et al*; Patterson vs. Treseman; Stewart vs. Anderson; Steril vs. Anderson; The F. & M. Bank vs. Barnes' *et al*; Keep vs. Newbert; Kelly vs. Penn Avenue B. & L. Association.

Common Pleas No. 3—Judge Ewing.

James Mills vs. McDonald & Drew, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $2.

The hearing in the *certiorari* case of Fannie Roberts, which was to take place yesterday, was postponed until Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Conrad Mandle vs. Henry Lang. Motion and rule and returns filed for a new trial *ex parte* defendant.

Charles Lester vs. Isaac Dryfoos and Elijah Barker; action to recover damages for an alleged illegal levy and sale of property. On trial.

The jury in the case of James Gillespie vs. Coleman & Means is out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Murphy vs. the Four-in-all Coal Company; Dravo vs. Duffy; the City of Allegheny vs. McCreery; the City of Allegheny vs. Lindsay & McCutcheon; Crawford vs. Rolfe; Slater vs. Sammy Weiler *et al*; vs. Thorn; Barnhill vs. McDonald; Regelman vs. Davison.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Eccles Robinson, indicted for a misdemeanor in office, was found not guilty, because why the injunction granted against the petitioner should not be dissolved and why liens should not be presented, returnable 18 inst.

Bank & Steinair, bankrupts, Luzarne county. Register's report presented and confirmed and the Register directed to pay about $4,000 worth of claims.

Frank Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register's report on the petition of W. S. Miller for the ascertainment of alleged liens, was confirmed absolutely, and Register directed to pay out cash in accordance with the schedule of distribution.

Morgan Bell, bankrupt, Greene county. Assignee's report confirmed *nisi*.

E. Bayer, bankrupt, Tioga. Assignee's return confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce vs. W. J. Kountz and W. B. Neal impleaded with W. H. Adams &c., the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $4,191 45. The action was on two notes.

In the case of the Nation Trust Company vs. Roland H. Smith; an action to recover a balance alleged to be due the bank, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $6,240 74.

Charles McNaughton, by his father, vs. David Aaheim; action of trover and conversion. Verdict for plaintiff for $194 40.

The Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. J. C. Evans. Bond of J. M. McClung filed and approved.

Arnold Weiman vs. Margaret Weiman; petition for a divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Thomas J. Bann and Sarah Bann, his wife, in right of the latter, vs. James S. Neal, Isaac Jackson and Henry Jackson; action for damages caused to plaintiffs' property by quarrying. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Kirkpatrick vs. Scully; White *et al.* vs. Neal; Stockdale vs. Baum; McArthurs vs. Armstrong; Commonwealth vs. McMillan; Peoples Fire Insurance Company vs. Franckenback; Bricker vs. City of Pittsburgh; Reese *et al.* vs. Bradley *et al*; Mockley vs. Leaby; Porterfield vs. Walsh *et al*; Patterson vs. Treseman; Stewart vs. Anderson; Steril vs. Anderson; The F. & M. Bank vs. Barnes' *et al*; Keep vs. Newbert; Kelly vs. Penn Avenue B. & L. Association.

Common Pleas No. 3—Judge Ewing.

James Mills vs. McDonald & Drew, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $2.

The hearing in the *certiorari* case of Fannie Roberts, which was to take place yesterday, was postponed until Saturday, at 10 A. M.

Conrad Mandle vs. Henry Lang. Motion and rule and returns filed for a new trial *ex parte* defendant.

Charles Lester vs. Isaac Dryfoos and Elijah Barker; action to recover damages for an alleged illegal levy and sale of property. On trial.

The jury in the case of James Gillespie vs. Coleman & Means is out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Murphy vs. the Four-in-all Coal Company; Dravo vs. Duffy; the City of Allegheny vs. McCreery; the City of Allegheny vs. Lindsay & McCutcheon; Crawford vs. Rolfe; Slater vs. Sammy Weiler *et al*; vs. Thorn; Barnhill vs. McDonald; Regelman vs. Davison.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Eccles Robinson, indicted for a misdemeanor in office, was found not guilty, because why the injunction granted against the petitioner should not be dissolved and why liens should not be presented, returnable 18 inst.

Bank & Steinair, bankrupts, Luzarne county. Register's report presented and confirmed and the Register directed to pay about $4,000 worth of claims.

Frank Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register's report on the petition of W. S. Miller for the ascertainment of alleged liens, was confirmed absolutely, and Register directed to pay out cash in accordance with the schedule of distribution.

Morgan Bell, bankrupt, Greene county. Assignee's report confirmed *nisi*.

E. Bayer, bankrupt, Tioga. Assignee's return confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce vs. W. J. Kountz and W. B. Neal impleaded with W. H. Adams &c., the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $4,191 45. The action was on two notes.

In the case of the Nation Trust Company vs. Roland H. Smith; an action to recover a balance alleged to be due the bank, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $6,240 74.

Charles McNaughton, by his father, vs. David Aaheim; action of trover and conversion. Verdict for plaintiff for $194 40.

The Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. J. C. Evans. Bond of J. M. McClung filed and approved.

Arnold Weiman vs. Margaret Weiman; petition for a divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Thomas J. Bann and Sarah Bann, his wife, in right of the latter, vs. James S. Neal, Isaac Jackson and Henry Jackson; action for damages caused to plaintiffs' property by quarrying. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Kirkpatrick vs. Scully; White *et al.* vs. Neal; Stockdale vs. Baum; McArthurs vs. Armstrong; Commonwealth vs. McMillan; Peoples Fire Insurance Company vs. Franckenback; Bricker vs. City of Pittsburgh; Reese *et al.* vs. Bradley *et al*; Mockley vs. Leaby; Porterfield vs. Walsh *et al*; Patterson vs. Treseman; Stewart vs. Anderson; Steril vs. Anderson; The F. & M. Bank vs. Barnes' *et al*; Keep vs. Newbert; Kelly vs. Penn Avenue B. & L. Association.

SENATOR WOOD AND THE SMITH PIPE CONTRACT.

Conclusive Evidence that he Voted for its Extension.

During the late investigation by the House Committee, Mr. Lowry, mechanical engineer, affirmed that Senator Wood, while a member of the Water Committee, voted for the extension of the Smith pipe contract, whereby the city paid a very large sum in excess of what the pipes should have cost, had a new contract been made. This Senator Wood denies, alleging that his recollection was clear that he had not voted to extend the contract to Wm. Smith. As there is no official record of the vote, the question has to be settled, if at all, by the testimony of those conversant with the facts. Mr. Lowry will not rest under the imputation of having misrepresented Senator Wood's action in this matter, and the following statement, and corroborative evidence, are given to the public:

MR. LOWRY'S STATEMENT.

In consequence of this question of veracity being raised, Engineer Lowry has made an affidavit before A. C. Johnston, Notary Public, detailing the conversation which he avers took place between himself and the Senator. Mr. Lowry states that when Dr. Woods first applied to him for information respecting the pipes, he referred him to Civil Engineer Kennedy, but that he demanded information as a member of the Water Committee. The affiant avers that he told Dr. W. that the city had more pipe cast than there was money to lay, and that not one dollar should be expended that was not absolutely required. He also suggested that the work on Brilliant Hill, Herron Hill and part of Highland avenue reservoir could be stopped without detriment to the works, and that by so doing sufficient money could be retained to put the new works in operation. Dr. Woods thanked the affiant for the information, which was given in the presence of Messrs. Paul and Schennedler, the latter assistant mechanical engineer. The affidavit concludes as follows: "On the evening of June 25th, 1874, the Water Committee met, Dr. Woods being present. On the motion to extend the contract for pipe to Wm. Smith & Sons, Dr. Wood arose and made some few remarks in favor of the extension, and also *voted* for said extension. I was close to him at the time the vote was taken, and am positive he voted for said extension."

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

Mr. John T. Brown makes an affidavit before Alderman Burke, confirmatory of the statement of Mr. Lowry. He states that a few days previous to the meeting of the Water Committee when the contract for pipe was extended. To the best of his knowledge and belief, Senator Wood was present at the meeting and voted for the extension of the contracts.

Robert Watson, a member of the Water Committee, states in an affidavit made before Alderman Burke, that he was at the meeting of the committee when the contract for pipe was extended. To the best of his knowledge and belief, Senator Wood was present at the meeting and voted for the extension of the contracts.

S. P. Fulton, Esq., a member of the committee, states that he voted against the extension of the contract, and was surprised to hear Senator Wood had voted for it, but he thinks and believes he did so vote.

Mr. John Harrison, also a member, subscribes under oath before City Clerk Morrow, that to the best of his knowledge and behalf Dr. Woods voted for the extention of the Smith pipe contract.

Ex-Superintendent Paul in an affidavit before Alderman Burke avers that he was in the Engineer's office on a certain day and saw the engineer and the gentleman engaged in what appeared to be a confidential conversation. After the conversation has been concluded he was introduced to the gentleman as Dr. Woods, a member of the Water Committee, from the South Side. When the introduction was had, Mr. Lowry stated that he had been giving Dr. Woods a history of the Water Works contract. The affiant believes the conversation took place before the contract was executed.

Mr. Lowry has certainly made out a strong case here. What has the Senator to say in rebuttal?

Meeting of the Road Committee.

The Road Committee of City Councils met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Charles P. Duff in the chair.

Controller Scodgrass notified them that he could not issue certificates for warrants in payment for macadamizing the roads in the rural districts. The Finance Committee when making appropriations had reduced the amount of the Road Committee with the distinct understanding that no money could be expended in macadamizing roads. The Controller stated that he had been notified by the City Attorney that it would be illegal to pay any claims for such improvements.

The pay rolls were approved as follows:

First district	$ 640 77
Second district	955 67
Third district	1,075 00
Total	$2,672 47

The Clerk was directed to notify the contractor on Sylvan avenue extension, from Hazelwood avenue, to stop work until the question of grade has been settled.

Bids were opened for the grading of Homewood avenue, from Penn to Franklstown avenues, and were referred to a special committee, the members of which will hold a meeting this afternoon to hear parties interested. The lowest bid was Mr. P. Bradley's, twenty-one cents per cubic foot.

The City Attorney was requested to furnish an opinion as to who is responsible for the ungraded portion of Hazelwood avenue, and who can be compelled to grade the same.

Bids for furnishing stone on East End and Park avenues were taken up, and a lengthy discussion followed concerning the claims of the rural districts for macadamized roads. Mr. McClaren and others spoke in favor of awarding the contracts, and the former mildly threatened that the city would lose the Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards if some favor was not shown them. It was finally decided not to open the bids, and a resolution was adopted calling upon the Controller to show by what authority he refused certificates for warrants in payment for macadamizing the rural roads.

Ordinances were recommended to Councils for passage as follows: Extending the Soho run sewer, between Forbes street and Fifth avenue; opening Osage alley from Penn avenue to line of Stacey Lloyd's heirs.

A resolution was adopted directing the City Attorney to report to the committee concerning the contract between the Second avenue Commissioners and the Connellsville Railroad Company, whereby the railroad company agreed to erect certain retaining walls in a limited time, and if the company has failed in its duty to report a penalty thereby it shall be completed to perform that duty.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last evening Miss Jance Coombs repeated her elegant impersonation of *Hester Grazebrook*, in "The Unequal Match," much to the satisfaction of the audience. She was greatly applauded.

To night we are to have the "School for Scandal," with Miss Coombs as *Lady Teazle*. In this character she has won a great reputation, from one end of the country to the other. It is one of the very finest pieces of work, displaying much talent as an artist of uncommon talent. For her benefit, to-morrow evening, she will play *Constance*, in "The Love Chase," and *Mrs. Haller*, in "The Stranger."

Academy of Music.

Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Sam Sanford as *Uncle Tom*, Little Nell as *Topsy*, and Hattie Irving as *Eva*, is drawing good audiences to the Academy, and all are pleased. The low prices of admission and delicious melodies are the attraction. The entertainment will be continued throughout the week.

The Forepaugh Show.

The population of the South Side flocked almost *en masse*, yesterday afternoon and last evening, to the city of tents covering the aggregated wonders of Adam Forepaugh's Centennial Show. All unite in pronouncing it the greatest exhibition of the age. All the departments are complete, and each well worth what it costs to see all. In the menagerie there are more than fifty cages of rare and beautiful dumb animals, many of them brought at immense outlay from remote quarters of the globe. The collection of birds of beautiful plumage from the far tropics is not only interesting but highly instructive. The aquaria contains wonderful specimens from old ocean's depths, too numerous to name in detail. The performance in the circus tent is in every way first class. Fine horses